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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UN SUPPORT OF PRC POLICY RESULTS IN U.S. FUND CUT

OW210848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) set a record for fund-raising for 1987 at \$100.3 million.

At an annual pledging conference in New York last week, 74 countries, both developed and developing nations, announced donations, despite the absence of any funding by the United States--traditionally the largest donor--according to a UNFPA announcement today.

"This generous outpouring" reaffirmed the support of the U.N. for the global consensus on population issues, said Rafeal M. Salas, UNFPA executive director.

However, Salas said, the absence of the American contribution would hurt the fund's programs in assisting many third world countries where population growth rates are soaring.

"There will be no disruption in the UNFPA program of assistance to 134 developing countries," he stressed.

In August this year, the United States Agency for International Development announced it would not give UNFPA the \$25 million budgeted for it in 1987.

The reason the U.S. gave for not contributing its share is that UNFPA is "supporting or participating in" coercive abortion and involuntary sterilization in China.

The United States withheld \$10 million out of \$46 million pledged to UNFPA in 1985 for the same reason.

Salas said the U.S. allegation was groundless. The United States withdrew support for international population programs merely for its domestic reasons, he said.

Salas pointed out that many industrialized countries as well as many developing countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia and China increased their pledges.

He warned the world population will pass the five-billion mark in 1987 and the six-billion mark by the end of the century.

UNFPA still plans to continue negotiations with the United States to secure a contribution from it in 1987, Salas said.

Although population is a controversial issue in a country, Salas noted, his organization will continue its effort based on the principles worked out in the United Nations. There is no reason to change that successful formula.

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CSO: 4000/051

PRC OPPOSES U.S. ATTACKS AGAINST LIBYA

OW210322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Excerpt] United Nations, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The current session of the United Nations General Assembly today adopted a resolution condemning last April's U.S. air raids on Libya.

The resolution said that the American action against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on 15 April constituted "a serious threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean region." The resolution also affirmed the right of Libya to "receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses" caused by the raids.

It also demanded that the United States refrain from the use or threat of the use of force to settle disputes with Libya.

The resolution, which won the votes of 79 nations, was sponsored by 27 countries including Libya, Ghana, Iran, Kuwait and the Soviet bloc countries.

Twenty nations including the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia, France, and Belgium voted against the resolution and 33 including Sweden, Turkey, Mexico, Gabon and Nigeria abstained from the vote.

Explaining China's vote in favor of the draft resolution, Chinese deputy representative to the U.N. Liang Yufan said that China is opposed to such U.S. action against Libya.

"The Chinese government always opposes and condemns terrorism of whatever form" as well as the using of "terrorist means to carry out political struggle," said Liang.

"At the same time, we are also against violating the territory of a sovereign state on the grounds of combating terrorism."

He urged both the United States and Libya to settle their differences through peaceful talks.

Liang stressed the aspiration of the Mediterranean countries for "a zone of peace, security and cooperation."

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA REPORTS ON UN DEFICIT, FINANCIAL CRISIS

OW211714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 21 Nov 86

["News Summary: U.N. Trying to Cope with Financial Crisis (by Wang Xiapeng)"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpt] United Nations, 20 Nov (XINHUA)--The United Nations deficit at the beginning of next year will be larger than this years, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar warned Wednesday.

Even with the U.S. promise to pay 100 million dollars of its assessed 1986 contribution of 220 million will leave the organization with only 10 million in cash at the end of this year. "This is not enough to cover one week's operations" Perez de Cuellar said at a luncheon given by Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, president of the U.N. General Assembly.

Moreover, he said, "we will enter the new year without a sound basis on which to project receipts during 1987."

The United States, the largest contributor to the U.N., has withheld its total 1986 contribution in an attempt to exercise more power over the U.N. budget. The United Nations earlier rejected U.S. demands that larger contributors have a greater say in budgetary matters. The U.S. has not yet paid the 100 million dollars it promised for 15 November.

Perez de Cuellar will report to the General Assembly before the end of the week on measures to deal with "a continuing financial crisis in 1987."

"I must emphasize that the first and most important need in this respect next year will be for member states to meet their obligations under the charter to pay all assessed contributions--past and present--to the organization," he said.

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OFFICIAL SAYS CULTURAL EXCHANGES 'PROSPERING'

OW181151 Beijing XINHUA in English 1057 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--China's foreign cultural exchanges have now entered an unprecedentedly prosperous stage, according to the Ministry of Culture.

Liu Deyou, vice-minister of culture, said China has undertaken cultural exchanges with over 130 countries and regions, and established relationships with over 2,000 foreign cultural organizations.

The improvement can be seen in the expansion of scope, the richer varieties and the wider exchange channels.

Liu said since 1978 when China adopted new policies, the number of cultural and artistic groups sent abroad or received by the ministry has increased greatly. Before 1966, the average annual number was less than 200, totalling about 500 people, but now the number has jumped to nearly 800, involving more than 5,000 people.

And the varieties of Chinese touring artistic troupes have been extended from merely Beijing opera, acrobatics or songs and dances to other operas with strong local flavor such as the Sichuan opera, Fujian opera and Pingtan (story telling and ballad singing in Suzhou dialect). Also extended are the contents of artistic shows, which was dominated by calligraphy and painting but now include many other popular art forms such as water color painting, sculpture and photography.

In terms of exchange channels, those carried out through the people-to-people channel, which was almost nonexistent in the past, take up almost half of the total. Exchanges have also been made through governments and sister cities.

In addition, while more and more Chinese arts are being introduced to people all over the world through various international competitions, excellent performance by foreign artists and symphonies presented by famous musical groups have been increasingly made available to the Chinese people.

Liu predicts that along with the reform of China's economic and political systems, its foreign cultural exchanges will be further expanded and developed accordingly.

HONG KONG PAPER ON SEVERANCE OF BRITISH-SYRIAN RELATIONS

HK260821 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Oct 86 p 2

["Dispatch from London" by TA KUNG PAO correspondent Li Weiqing [2621 4850 1987]: "Influence of and Possible Developments from Severance of Diplomatic Relations Between Britain and Syria"]

[Text] The news of the severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Syria, front-paged by almost all the newspapers in Britain, has attracted worldwide attention.

This political disturbance is like a rolling snowball. The fuse of the incident was an Arab terrorist who attempted to blow up an Israeli airliner which was to take off from London on 17 April. Later, he failed in his attempt and was arrested. This case set two new records, that is, the longest period of trial and the longest sentence.

One trouble followed another in the incident. According to the British intelligence agency, the terrorist "had unusual connections" with the Syrian embassy to Britain. It has been reported that this fellow had a forged Syrian passport and had met with the Syrian ambassador to Britain before committing the crime. For this reason, the British government suspected the Syrian government to be the backstage manipulator of the terror incident. As a result, following the judgement pronounced by the court in the morning, Foreign Secretary Howe immediately declared in the afternoon the severance of Britain's diplomatic relations with Syria at the House of Commons.

The British side ordered all Syrian diplomats to leave the country within 7 days (a 14-day notice was given previously). Not to be outdone, the Syrian side also prohibited British airplanes and ships from entering its territory. Britain severed diplomatic relations with Syria previously in 1984. However, it seems that the current severance of diplomatic relations will lead to grave consequences. Besides affecting the relations between Britain and Syria, the incident has also indirectly led to confrontation between the two blocs represented by the United States and the Soviet Union.

While the United States and Canada Extended Support, West European Countries Have Not Yet Declared their Position

The United States responded quickly. Besides immediately issuing a statement supporting the British government, the White House also recalled its ambassador from Syria. The Reagan administration, though suspecting Syria of plotting terrorism against the United States, had no evidence. It has been reported that the United States may also follow the United Kingdom and sever its diplomatic relations with Syria. In addition, Canada adopted measures similar to those of the United States against Syria.

The position of the Soviet Union was diametrically opposite to that of the United States. The Soviet Union has already condemned Britain for pre-emptively breaking off its relations with Syria. According to the views of the West, Syria has always been an "ally" of the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

Apart from the United States and the Soviet Union, the West European countries have not yet declared their position on the issue. Howe has decided to go to Luxembourg in a couple of days to enlist the support of the West European countries. It is generally acknowledged that West European countries will not be against Britain.

The response from within Britain is in favor of the government. When Howe declared severance of Britain's diplomatic relations with Syria at the House of Commons, he won the support of its members. Public opinion in Britain is also in favor of the government.

It seems that the incident is not yet over.

First, political analysts in Britain hold that the move of the British government is like a hero cutting off his arm. Britain has always attached great importance to the Middle East. After the war, however, Britain's influence in the Middle East waned as its political position gradually declined in the world. Over the past year, Mrs Thatcher has tried to fill in the gaps, namely, the Middle East, in Britain's current foreign policy. Last September, she visited Egypt and Jordan for the first time in the capacity as a Prime Minister. In May this year, she paid a visit to Israel again but as the first British Prime Minister in office to do so. Obviously, her trip indicates that Britain is determined to get involved in the Middle East.

U.S.-Soviet Relations Indirectly Involved

The major economic benefits that connect the Middle East with Britain include the following: First, the Middle East is the third largest market for Britain's foreign trade; and second, the Middle East is also an essential market for Britain's arms and ammunition. For this reason, analysts hold that Britain's severance of diplomatic relations with Syria will lead to a consequence not to be ignored, that is, besides being deprived of its economic benefits in Syria, a new conflict will brew between Britain and the Arab region as a whole. Viewed from this angle, the British government will

impair its image as a "peace envoy" politically and damage its role as a "salesman" economically.

Secondly, political analysts have focused their attention on the following question: Will the severance of British-Syrian relations continue to escalate? As both the United States and Soviet Union are indirectly involved in the incident, the situation will be disadvantageous to U.S.-Soviet dialogue. Furthermore, whether the complicated Middle East situation tends to relaxation or tension will still be an outstanding question thanks to the incident.

The possible development of the severance of British-Syrian relations merits attention.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON SOLVING FALKLANDS DISPUTE

HK250301 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by Fang Qiu (2455 4428): "It Is Better To Hold Negotiations"]

[Text] In recent days, as the dispute over the Malvinas Islands arises again, the Argentine government has exercised restraint and put forward a new proposal for the peaceful settlement of the dispute through dialogue. This attitude, which can help to ease the situation in the southern Atlantic Ocean, is praiseworthy. However, this proposal was rejected by Britain.

The contents of the proposal show that Argentina is sincere. Four years ago, military conflicts broke out between Britain and Argentina due to the dispute over the Malvinas' sovereignty. The two countries are still in a state of hostility. Recently, Britain unilaterally announced the establishment of a 150-nautical-mile protection zone around the islands, and this further expanded the sphere of the sovereignty dispute and intensified the contradiction. However, Argentina did not take emotional action this time, but adhered to the position of settling the dispute by peaceful means. In its proposal, Argentina called for holding all-round negotiations with Britain as prescribed by the relevant UN resolutions. It also proposed that the state of hostility be concluded in due course. Meanwhile, Argentina proposed that open dialogue can be first held so as to create a favorable atmosphere of mutual trust for all-round negotiations. This shows that the Argentine Government is seriously seeking ways to bring both sides to sit down together. Therefore, even a senior British diplomat agreed that this was the "most constructive" proposal since the Malvinas conflict.

Britain rejected this proposal mainly because Britain insisted that sovereignty over the Malvinas is beyond the scope of the negotiations. This is equal to denying that the ownership of the islands is a controversial issue. However, that is indeed an issue left over from history, and it is a fact that the two countries have been in dispute over the islands for more than 100 years. Britain won the war of Malvinas Islands, which are now still under Britain's control, but this does not mean that the territorial dispute has been solved. More and more countries in the world hold that the two sides should hold all-round talks. It seems that in order to bring the positions of the two sides closer and to eventually find a reasonable solution for the dispute, it would be better for them to hold negotiations.

LIAOWANG CHRONICLES IMPROVEMENT IN SINO-GDR RELATIONS

HK180605 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 44, 3 Nov 86 pp 3-4

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Minzhi [2612 2404 0037]: "Good Prospects for Friendship and Cooperation Between China and Democratic Germany"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid a 6-day friendly official visit to China during the last 10 days of October. This indicated Sino-GDR relations had entered a new stage of dynamic development and was also a great event in the history of China's relations with East European countries. World press circles treated Honecker's visit to China as an eye-catching event and an omen of the rapid development of relations between China and East European countries.

Honecker is a veteran revolutionary of good moral standing and reputation. He joined the German Communist Youth League at the age of 14 and the German Communist Party at 17. His recent visit to China is the first official visit ever paid by the supreme party and government leader of the GDR in the 37 years since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

China and the GDR have a traditional friendship. Honecker himself cherishes profound friendly feelings for the Chinese people. After setting foot on China's soil, he conveyed his heartfelt congratulations to the Chinese people for their accomplishments in construction. At the banquet given for him by President Li Xiannian, he enthusiastically toasted the objectives China has set for its Seventh 5-Year Plan. Chinese leaders also indicated that they are paying a good deal of attention to the significant achievements scored by the GDR in its socialist construction over the last 37 years, and highly praised the GDR for having built itself into an economically developed socialist country.

Thirty-three years ago, when the Third World Youth Congress and the Fourth World Youth and Student Festival of Peace and Friendship were held in Bucharest, Hu Yaobang and Honecker gathered happily under the same roof as heads of their respective countries' youth delegations. When they met in Beijing this time, they had deeper affection for each other. When Honecker went to Zhongnanhai to hold his first talks with Hu Yaobang, at the sight of the former, Hu Yangbang said with feeling: "I haven't seen you in 33 years...." and then the two

men tightly embraced each other. Hu Yaobang said to Honecker: The people throughout the country regard this visit as a great and happy event, which indicates that the friendly relations of cooperation between our two parties and countries have entered a new phase of development.

When meeting Honecker, Chairman Deng Xiaoping said cordially: "I have been to your country." At this point German comrades participating in the meeting were a little surprised at the remark. Happily, Deng Xiaoping recounted the unforgettable phase in his life. He said: I went to Berlin in 1925, stopping over on my way to Moscow from Paris, and I received warm and friendly treatment from the German Communist Party comrades who arranged for dozens of us Chinese to stay overnight in the homes of some party members. In those years, Germany was in economic difficulties. German communists were all workers. They worked in the daytime and offered their beds to us at night while they themselves slept on the floor. Moreover, they gave us the best food to eat. I remember that in those days, besides taking us sightseeing in Berlin, the German Communist Party comrades took us especially to watch training exercises by the Red Front Guards, which were under the leadership of the party. Deng Xiaoping said: At that time the German Communist Party genuinely displayed the international spirit of the proletariat. He hoped that the unity and friendship between the two parties and between the working classes and peoples of the two countries, which had existed in those years, would be carried forward.

Deng Xiaoping said that he totally agreed with Honecker's view that, for both parties, it was not a question of restoring ties because they had never been suspended and, therefore, they should continue their relations.

Honecker also said that the people of the GDR had strong friendly feelings for the Chinese people. He hoped that the relations between the two parties and countries would continue to develop.

When attending the 40th Anniversary celebrations of the Romanian liberation in Bucharest in 1984, Li Xiannian had a cordial meeting with Honecker. This time when welcoming Honecker, Li Xiannian said: We got on well with each other when we met at that time. The occasion remains fresh in my memory to this day. Honecker said: The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has laid a foundation for the policies China is now pursuing, thus enabling the relations of our two countries to become closer and closer.

In the last 2 years, the economic, cultural, and political relations between Democratic Germany and China have rapidly developed. It has been reported that there has emerged a minor "China fad" in Democratic Germany and people are longing to understand China and to establish friendlier relations with it. In Democratic Germany, the current visit to China by Honecker, aimed at accelerating the in-depth development of relations between the two countries, was welcomed by the whole nation.

When Premier Zhao Ziyang and Honecker held talks, both sides expressed their sincere wish to further develop friendly relations between the two countries. They unanimously agreed that though geographically distant, the two countries share common ground in many respects. They have formulated their own policies

in the light of their own actual conditions and are working hard to build socialism and to raise living standards. Both countries support safeguarding world peace and are opposed to any arms race. Zhao Ziyang pointed out: Because the conditions and situations in the two countries are different, they hold different views on some issues. However, these are secondary matters. So long as the two sides respect each other and stress equality and mutual benefit politically, their relations will enjoy great vitality and good prospects. Honecker also held that friendly cooperation between the two countries did indeed have very good prospects for development.

In economic cooperation, both sides expressed their willingness to open doors wide to each other. In addition to traditional trade forms, both sides indicated that they would open up new avenues of cooperation, such as the technological transformation of old enterprises, compensation trade, and local trade. On Democratic Germany's part, it expressed its willingness to do more work in such areas as providing China with goods, carrying out cooperation in industrial production, and training young technical personnel, and its willingness to strengthen cooperation with the Chinese side in coal science and technology, production of advanced materials, and the technological transformation of old enterprises.

During Honecker's visit to China, the two countries signed a long-term cooperation agreement for economic, scientific, and technological development with a 15-year time limit. The two sides also signed a protocol on goods exchanges and loans for 1987. According to the agreement, trade volume between the two countries will rise by 150 percent compared to the previous 5 years. In the last few years, two-way trade has developed smoothly. Trade volume last year increased by approximately 54 percent.

On international issues, both sides indicated that a peaceful international environment is necessary and they will make respective unremitting efforts to achieve this. Honecker said: Countries with different social systems should coexist peacefully. Democratic Germany has made efforts to safeguard peace in Europe and to strengthen cooperation between European countries. Its foreign policy has had a good influence on moderating the European situation. The Chinese side held that at present the danger of war still exists but the forces for safeguarding peace have grown considerably in strength. China will make vigorous efforts to develop relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China stands for settlement of international disputes through negotiation, opposes any form of aggression and expansion and any arms race, and supports the just cause of the people of various countries. This will be conducive to world peace.

During Honecker's 6-day visit to China, he was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people. Hu Yaobang met Honecker in Beijing and Nanjing three times. This fully indicated that with a sincere and positive attitude, the Chinese people hoped to develop and improve relations with Democratic Germany and all socialist countries. Just as Hu Yaobang said: Over the last few years, relations between China and East European socialist countries have improved considerably and we are quite pleased at this. China cherishes a friendly affection for all socialist countries and hopes that they will prosper and develop and bring

benefit to their peoples, and proceed to influence the process of development of human society as a whole.

During Honecker's visit, China reaffirmed the "three respects" for East European countries. They are: Full respect for the domestic policies formulated by East European countries in the light of their own actual conditions; full respect for the foreign policies pursued by them in accordance with their own interests; and full respect for the considerations and specific measures taken by them in handling bilateral relations and in developing relations with China.

Honecker said: The German Socialist Unity Party is determined to improve relations between the two parties and countries to new heights worthy of relations between communist parties and socialist countries.

It can be expected that Honecker's visit to China, and the numerous visits to China by senior party and government leaders from East European countries during the last few weeks, will open new prospects for cooperation between China and East European countries.

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CSO: 4005/235

INTERVIEW WITH CUI NAIFU ON GRASS-ROOTS POLITICAL POWER

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 21 Oct 86 p 2

[Interview with Cui Naifu [1508 0035 1133]: "Strengthen and Improve the Political Power at the Grass-root level in the Countryside; Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu answers our correspondent's questions"; interviewer, place, and time not given; first two paragraphs are source-supplied introduction]

[Text] Editor's note: The strengthening and improvement of political power at the grass-root level in the countryside are important to China's political structural reform. The main problem to be solved here is with the work of streamlining the relationships between the party, the government, and the enterprises at the township and town levels and with the work to be carefully attended to in six different respects. The civil affairs departments should serve as good advisers and assistants of the political power at the grass-root level in the countryside.

After the separation of government administration from commune management in the countryside and the establishment of township governments, how will the political power at the grass-root level in the countryside be strengthened and improved? Our correspondent has interviewed Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu with regard to this and other questions, and Comrade Cui Naifu supplied the answers as follows:

Question: How are the separation between government administration and commune management and the establishment of township governments in the countryside getting on throughout the country?

Answer: The separation between government administration and commune management in the countryside and the establishment of township governments are stipulated in the new constitution adopted at the Fifth NPC in December 1982. After the publication of the new constitution, a reform was carried out under leadership and in a planned and systematic way. The reform was completed by February 1985. Before the reform, there were altogether 54,000 people's communes and 2,800 towns in the countryside throughout the country. After the reform, 91,590 township, nationality township and town governments were established. A total of 3,144 nationality townships were restored and the number of towns was increased from 2,800 to 9,140. While conducting the reform of the people's commune system, according to the constitution's

provisions, villagers' committees should also be universally formed in the countryside. There are now more than 948,600 village committees throughout the country.

The reform of the people's commune system is another profoundly significant reform following the adoption of the output-related remuneration system. Initial success has been achieved in this reform, and the situation arising from the lack of separation between party and government functions and between government administration and enterprise management when the people's commune represented a combination of government and commune has been initially changed. Party leadership and the political power at the grass-roots level of the countryside have also been strengthened to meet the new situation of the reform in the rural economic structure and to promote the development of the rural economy. Practice has proved that the policy decision on the separation between government administration and commune management is entirely correct and supported by the cadres and people.

Question: Why is the question of strengthening and improving the political power at the grass-roots level of the countryside raised now?

Answer: It is true that certain success has been achieved in the reform of the people's commune system. However, since not much time was spent on the reform, certain supportive measures failed to catch up with it, and many problems still exist with the political power at the grass-roots level of the countryside, as shown by the fact that in certain localities, the lack of separation between the party and the government, and between the government and the enterprises still exists. In some townships, the party committee has taken over too many government functions, and after the separation of government administration and commune management, the township economic organizations have supplanted the government in economic administration. There are also the problems with the overly rigid control by some departments at the county level, the weakness of socialist democracy and socialist legal system in some townships and communes, the excessive number of provisional organizations, poor work efficiency, the cadres' incompetence for the new situation in the countryside, and the unsatisfactory organization of villagers' committees in some economically backward areas resulting in the lack of responsible persons for certain tasks and even in a state of paralysis or semiparalysis. These problems, if not solved in time, will certainly affect the intensification of the reform in the rural economic structure and the development of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Therefore, it is extremely necessary that the political power at the grass-roots level of the countryside be strengthened and improved in good time.

Question: To strengthen and improve the political power at the grass-roots level in the countryside, what are the main tasks to be performed?

Answer: To strengthen and improve the political power at the grass-roots level in the countryside, we should still implement the party Central Committee's policy on the reform and continue to reform the political power at the grass-roots level so that it will meet the requirements for the development of the rural economy and the development of the two civilizations in the countryside. To be specific, the following points should be carefully

noted: First, the functions of the township party committee and the township government as well as the relationship between the party and the government should be clarified. The township party committee exercises its leadership over the township government, but should not take over the latter's detailed jobs wholesale. The party and government organs at or above the county level exercise their leadership over the basic units according to the principle of division of work between the party and the government and through the regular channels. Any work belonging to the township government should not be passed over to the township party committee, or vice versa. Second, the work should be divided between the government and the enterprise, and the township government should have the responsibility for economic management. The township economic organizations cannot exercise this function or become administrative organs, while the township government cannot replace the economic organizations in specific business matters. Third, active experiments should be carried out in the delegation of power from the county to the township level, and the functions of the township government should be further strengthened. Fourth, the socialist legal system should be strengthened to guarantee the democratic rights of the people as masters of their own affairs and to increase their power of supervision over the township government. Thus the township people's congress will become an authoritative power organ. Fifth, township and town cadres should be trained systematically, in separate groups and in different periods so as to increase their competence and political consciousness, and to actually improve their work style. Sixth, the villagers' committees should be consolidated and strengthened, and active steps should be taken to change the state of paralysis or semiparalysis of the villagers' committees in some localities resulting from the lack of responsible persons for certain tasks, and to bring into play their roles of self-education, self-management, self-construction, and self-service. On the whole, if we do these jobs well, we will be able to bring the political power at the grass-roots level in the countryside closer to the broad masses, and help them serve the people wholeheartedly. They will also be able to lead and manage the political, economic and cultural affairs in their own administrative districts energetically, authoritatively, and efficiently.

Question: What should be done to strengthen and improve the political power at the grass-roots level in the countryside?

Answer: Strengthening and improving the political power at the grass-roots level in the countryside are important to the political structural reform, and this task should proceed under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels. All these party committees and governments should include it in the agenda of their important meetings, carefully sum up their experiences, and promptly solve existing problems. A comprehensive reform at the county level should be actively carried out to coordinate the economic structural reform with the political structural reform. The structural reforms at or above the county level must also be coordinated with the structural reforms at the grass-roots level so that all support measures for the reform will work in harmony in their vertical and horizontal relationships. Only thus can the reform be successful.

Question: What will be the role of the civil affairs departments in this task?

Answer: One of the important duties given by the party Central Committee and the State Council to the civil affairs departments is to do a good job in building political power at the grass-roots level. This political power is under the leadership of the party committees and governments at each level. The specific duties for the civil affairs departments is to serve these party committees and governments well as their advisers and assistants. To be more specific, these departments' duties are to study and understand the existing conditions and problems of the political power at the grass-roots level in the countryside; to make recommendations to the party committees and governments on the way to improve and strengthen this political power; to review their experiences, commend the advanced units and keep them informed of one another's conditions; to participate actively in the experimental reforms arranged by the party committees and governments; to train the heads of townships and towns, and the chairmen of villagers' committees; and to strengthen the organization and system of villagers' committees. The civil affairs departments must do these jobs really well under the leadership of the local party committees and governments in order to make new contributions in strengthening and improving the political power at the grass-roots level in the countryside.

9411

CSO: 4005/184

VIGOROUS DEFENSE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES DISCUSSED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 9, Sep 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "The Democratic Freedoms and Rights of the Citizens are Supreme"]

[Excerpts] Democratic freedoms and rights are for citizens as indispensable as air and water for the human body.

Some believe that citizens can exercise their freedoms and rights only conditionally ... because freedom is a recognized necessity, it is only after mastering the mysteries of the realm of necessity that mankind can reach the realm of freedom, just in the same way that a person must first become a skillful swimmer before he can play with the waves of the ocean. It is true that the freedoms and rights of the citizen are conditioned, namely he must not harm the interests of the state, society or collective, or the legitimate freedoms and rights of other citizens. However, these conditions are not at all recognized as a necessity in the philosophical sense. In the long current of human history, the cognitive process has never had boundaries; nobody could say that he has reached the zenith of truth, that he has investigated all there is, and that he can pass judgement on everything, and the democratic freedoms and rights of citizens are alive; they must be implemented in concrete ways every day and every hour, and must be realistically guaranteed on every occasion. This shows that philosophical freedom and the freedom of the constitution, although both are using the term "freedom," mean different things; they are not interchangeable, and the interpretation of the former restricts the latter.

China is by nature a people's democratic dictatorship, which means democracy for the people and dictatorship over China's enemies; this is a state's system to keep disorder at bay; it is extremely important. Only if its people enjoy a full measure of democracy can a state effectively practice dictatorship over its enemies. Equally, only by establishing a powerful dictatorship over its enemies can a state truly guarantee its people full democratic rights. However, from a legal viewpoint, in the case of the freedoms and democratic rights of the citizens it can only be a matter of guaranteeing, protecting, and developing them; there must be no raising of the big stick of dictatorship, carrying out a reign of terror and indiscriminately ordering people about. As citizens enjoy their own proper democratic freedoms and

rights, nobody has the right to assume the position of "benefactor" or "controller," giving only if willing to give, refusing, if not willing to give, or just give as much as one pleases, or withdraw them all if it so pleases one. Reviewing the history of the last 36 years, errors have of course been made in taking an enemy for a comrade, but mostly the mistakes were that comrades were taken for enemies, that the legitimate and correct exercise of democratic freedoms and rights by citizens was regarded as heretical, that it was made general practice to have "a hall in which only one voice counted," that one part of the population was "rectified" while another part was intimidated, that the masses engaged in large-scale "class struggle, effective once it is firmly grasped," and that freedom of speech was suppressed, stopping up all channels of free expression. The lesson to be drawn from the state's mistaken political line of turmoil is not that it was wrong to have a lively discussion participated in by everyone, but that the people were "silenced in a threefold way," as the saying was. We must therefore never again take enemies for comrades and comrades for enemies. In view of the serious damage done, we can really not afford to again turn things upside down in this manner.

9808

CSO: 4005/159

HONG KONG EDITORIAL VIEWS STUDENT PROTESTS

HK150108 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 Dec 86 p 6

[Editorial: "This Democracy May Disappoint Students"]

[Text] China cannot stand turmoil, that's for certain. The country remains backward because there has been so much of it in the past. But things are changing, and changing extremely fast.

Today's China is far different from the China of the early 1970s. The new hotels, the brighter clothes worn by the people, the freer movement are some of the manifestations.

But it is in the mind that a revolution is going on right now. It is a revolution that, hopefully, will bring a billion people into the 21st century together.

Given the immensity of the country, the population and the social, economic and political problems, the emphasis on "together" cannot be overstated.

Party and people, town and country, urban industrial workers and peasants and students, too, must move forward together. The pace will necessarily be slow, especially for those university students with a surer grasp of the direction China is headed and a better understanding of the outside world.

But by any yardstick, China has forged ahead at breathtaking speed in recent years.

The students may not have acted entirely on their own when they put up posters urging all students to take to the streets to struggle for more democracy.

For months now a big debate on political reforms has been going on. This is aimed at separating the communist party from the government and state-run corporations.

The party has had a free hand for almost 40 years. The cadres are entrenched. Even Deng has admitted that getting them out and setting the nation on the path of decentralisation is difficult.

It is also, he says, the "most important thing we are engaged in." The resistance from vested interests is obviously very great. Getting the right people --young, bright and bold people--is not an easy matter. And, as Deng has also said, vitality is impossible without young people.

The poster "battle" on the campus has some sort of official sanction. Hence the mild response of officials. The unknown students' call to "take to the streets" was described as "normal expressions" of young people's desire for reforms.

There is no indication that anyone has been taken to task for this sudden sprouting of a more democratic urge, which can only be taken to mean it was intended as a message to those resisting reforms. Those resisting reforms are also clearly not amongst Deng's admirers.

With Deng firmly in control, it might be safe to assume that such manipulation of students to achieve certain political aims would not get out of hand.

This is also how it all began during the Cultural Revolution. Students were encouraged to take to the streets. From there they moved on very quickly to smashing heads, breaking into buildings and eventually, killing. And tearing China apart. All in the name of revolution.

Mr Deng is confident of success in his campaign for political reforms. Very few people dare openly object to these reforms, he says.

All to the good, so there ought not be such manipulation of students if, as seems likely, this is the case. If China is to succeed in its modernization programme, then the students should be encouraged to concentrate on their studies, not take to the streets.

Manipulation of students on such a scale could put Deng's China back on the road to the May Cultural Revolution. And to turmoil which is not in the country's interests.

If those behind the students really want a more democratic system, then they must fight the opposition in a more democratic way. This must be by open argument, not resort to invidious means.

There is, of course, the remote chance that the students were acting on their own. This would be very much like the French students in recent days. But France and China are worlds apart; what the French system can tolerate, the Chinese one may not be able to cope with.

China hasn't got such traditions. And the democracy that the students have in mind is not necessarily what the party is after when it talks about reforms.

Deng's reforms have nothing much to do with democracy, though the rest of the non-communist world hopes they could in time lead to freedom and the restoration of all human rights.

The reforms will keep the party in supreme control, slash away much of the bureaucratic red-tape and get the economy to move faster, responding to some degree of free-market mechanism.

If the students were acting on their own and really believed their own propaganda, they are going to be very disappointed. And the seeds of more turmoil will have been sown.

The Chinese might do well to ponder over Hong Kong's unofficial motto once in a while. Don't rock the boat.

/12232

CSO: 4000/056

ECONOMIC ROOTS OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Li Nanxun [1621 0589 3575]: "Economic Roots of the 'Cultural Revolution,'" previously published in XIANDAI REN BAO [JOURNAL OF MODERN MAN]]

[Text] The old economic system is the economic root of the "cultural revolution," for the following three reasons:

1. Why did "Criticism of the New Historical Drama 'Hai Rui Dismissed From Office'" become the prelude to the "cultural revolution"? This has to do with the "dismissal from office" in connection with the Lushan Conference in 1959, and the "dismissal from office" was on that occasion brought about by differences of opinion regarding the "great leap forward" and the mistaken policy of that movement.

2. Why were "bombard the headquarters" and "rectify capitalist-roaders in the party" made key points of the "cultural revolution"? The "revisionsism" and "formation of a bourgeois headquarters," which were talked about at that time, were actually nothing else but attempts to institute the "three freedoms and one contract," which affronted the proponents of the "larger, more public, unified" model.

3. Why did arbitrary decision-making by one man and the cult of the personality, which was one of the important factors for the outbreak of the "cultural revolution," gain increasing strength from 1958 on, reaching its peak in the 10 years of turmoil? This was of course due to problems arising from the old economic patterns and their effect. Though the old economic patterns in villages and cities did have some socialist elements, they preserved the middle-age-type opposition against rural communes practicing a commodity economy and maintained the practice of having government run industry and trade. This state of affairs was a precondition for the patriarchal system, submissiveness to the will of a boss, arbitrary decision-making by one man, the cult of the personality, absolute egalitarianism, and other such decadent social phenomena, allowing them to persist and develop. Of course, the reasons for the outbreak of the "cultural revolution" were of a great variety and most complex; we cannot single out one as covering them all and allow ourselves to fall into the pitfall of a kind of economic fatalism. However, if we will only persist in the current reform of the economic system, we shall radically remove all the soil which can bring forth such internal chaos as the "cultural revolution," and ensure that it will never occur again.

BAN YUE TAN ON CHANGES IN PEASANT THINKING

HK280707 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 21, 10 Nov 86 pp 22-27

[Article by Zhang Zhengxian (1728 2973 2009): "A Quiet Revolution--10 Major Changes in the Concepts of Contemporary Peasants"--passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] China's rural economic structural reform, which was initiated with the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, has shaken the world with its powerful influence and glorious achievements.

In its wake, another revolution, a revolution in the thinking of contemporary peasants, has also quietly arrived. Although not so conspicuous, it has more profound significance, a deeper style, and a more far-reaching influence!

For thousands of years, with the blue sky behind and the loess in front, the Chinese peasants have cultivated the land with such simple tools as ploughs, rakes, and hoes. The operational methods of self-contained small production and the traditional feudal ideas have left a legacy of poverty, humiliation, ignorance, conservative ideas, apathy, and so on.

Reform was then initiated in the rural areas. Invigorated in the course of the reform, the commodity economy has pounded on the tightly closed door of the traditional small peasant mentality with its irresistible momentum. Sooner or later, slowly or quickly, the series of traditional values have met a strong challenge, bringing about a series of ideas and concepts representing modern civilization.

/Land concept: The change from "it would be better to play with earth rather than with dragons and tigers" to "leaving the land but not the village and entering the factory but not the city"/

The peasants and the land have taken care of each other for thousands of years. Although "working the land" has not brought prosperous days, peasants still regard the land as "parents, on whom livelihood depends." They have piously built numerous "tiny temples housing the village gods" and enshrined and worshipped the "local gods of the land." After liberation, having "30 mu of land and a cow" is still an objective for which the peasants struggle with blood and sweat!

In recent years, the reform has given the peasants some decisionmaking power in operations and an upsurge in their initiative for labor has resulted in increased output and labor productivity. For the first time the peasants have a historic opportunity to leave the land to engage in other operations. They have voiced an aspiration, "if we want to get rich, we must blaze a new trail." A new trail means engaging in diversified undertakings in a big way and vigorously developing town and township enterprises, that is, simultaneously spinning the 10 wheels of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery, industry, commerce, building trade, transport, and service trade.

As a result, absolute worship of the land is beginning to disintegrate and, in numerous forms and on an unprecedented scale, thousands upon thousands of peasants are entering the nonagricultural sector in big strides. In the country as a whole, 70 million agricultural laborers have entered town and township enterprises. For the first time the amount of manufactured goods provided by the rural areas has outstripped that of farm and sideline products.

/Business concept: The change from "all traders are unscrupulous" to "there is no economic invigoration without commerce"/

Previously, the peasants were ashamed at the mention of the word "commerce." In the dictionary of the peasants, their predecessors left an explanatory note a long time ago: All traders are unscrupulous. When county fairs were opened, peasants in a few places found it embarrassing to set up stalls and hawk their wares. The girls, in particular, covered the eggs or shelled peanuts in their baskets with a piece of cotton print and tried to hide themselves in less frequented corners.

There is no economic invigoration without commerce. After gradually understanding the truth, people begin to go everywhere, the fields, wharves, and streets, to see the market situation. Now, whenever you pass by a market town or village or whenever you enter a big city, you will find flourishing peasant restaurants and hotels and come across country fairs bustling with activity and trading a large variety of goods.

/Market concept: The change from being self-sufficient to catering to the market needs/

/Concept of efficiency: The change from aiming for "greater output" to striving for "higher efficiency"/

/Concept of competition: The change from all people suffering together as a result of implementing the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot" to some people daring to get rich ahead of others/

/Concept of information: The change from paying exclusive attention to the weather to applying information in getting rich/

/Concept of talent: The change from looking down upon knowledge to "scrambling for wise men"/

In the past, the peasants paid attention only to investment in production. Now they are beginning to pay attention to investment in intellectual resources. Although some peasant households are not quite well-off, they are willing to tighten their belts and save some money to run schools so that the younger generation can have more knowledge and a more promising future than they do. Some peasants have purchased radio-cassette recorders and television sets for recreation and enjoyment, as well as for greater access to knowledge.

According to statistics, the per capita outlays of the Chinese peasants on intellectual development, culture, and recreation increased by more than 100 percent in 1985 over 1980. Outlays can be judged in figures. Can the leap in concepts be judged in figures as well?

/Concept of consumption: The change from self-contained consumption to one of merchandise/

/Concept of opening up: The change from closing themselves to outside intercourse to opening the door wide/

/Concept of development: The change from being content with things as they are to innovating and blazing new trails/

Following the "southern Jiangsu pattern" with the village collective industries as the main body, the emergence of numerous distinctive regional economic patterns, such as the "Wenzhou pattern" with the household-run industries as the main body, the "Gengche pattern" characterized by the simultaneous development of township-, village-, household-, and jointly-run industries, the "Fuyang pattern," and the "Langfang pattern," has ushered in a broader prospect for the rural economic reform.

The fact that the peasants in their hundreds of millions have participated in the modern life of the commodity economy is an earth-shaking event; the fact that the peasants in their hundreds of millions have reached the stage of entertaining modern concepts represents an even greater historical progress. Although the pattern of small production employed in the past thousands of years has not been completely discarded and although the long umbilical cord of feudal ideas has not been completely severed, the seed of new concepts cannot be suppressed. It will grow and develop sturdily. The change in the rural economic life will certainly burst, with a tremendous force, the dike of small peasant mentality; the growth of the peasants' new concepts, with its tremendous motive force, will also push the rural economic reform to a new stage.

The peasants of a new generation will open up a brand-new world in the rural areas, a stretch of ancient land which has been provided with endless vigor and vitality.

/7358

CS0: 4005/201

FEUDAL CONCEPTS OF LAW STILL EXIST IN CHINA

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Zhang Rongqing [1728 2837 1987]: "An Overview of Feudal Concepts of Legal System"; reprinted from FAZHI DAOBAO; date not given]

[Excerpts] China's feudal concepts of the legal system may be summarized under the following six categories:

1. Lack of respect for the law. Many laws have been enacted since the founding of the People's Republic. Their important role in China's socialist construction cannot be denied. However, before the "popularization of law," which law, except the marriage law promulgated in 1950, has ever been publicized in the cities or the countryside? Laws mostly remained on paper. They were not really authoritative and had nothing to do with people conscious action. Under such conditions, the outbreak of the "Great Cultural Revolution" was inevitable. As a result, law became associated with "feudalism, capitalism, and revisionism," and was "swept into the trash heap of history" along with the "reactionary public security organs, procuratorial organs and the people's courts." Even the highly respected head of State, with a copy of the constitution in hand, could not protect himself. The concept of despising law has been the root cause of many political upheavals in China.

2. Power is above law; word carries more weight than law does. In China's long history of feudal autocracy, the feudal ruler's "word followed by law" created for the Chinese nation a lopsided concept of the legal system, according to which, "the leader's word is law, and the higher the position of the leader, the more authoritative his word is." After the founding of the People's Republic, we again practiced a system of highly concentrated power which led to the "Great Cultural Revolution." People could only see that power meant everything, while law was nonexistent. Even today, people may still ask: "In the final analysis, which is stronger, power or law?" Some people even hold the view that power is synonymous with law, or confuse one with the other.

3. "Law means punishment." "Punishment" is the core of the feudal concept of the legal system, implying the use of "punishment" behind the settlement of civil disputes or the solution of ethical problems. The interpretation of law

is simply that "law means rule" and "rule means punishment." Thus law, rule, and punishment have the same meaning. That is why according to some people's concept, the main function of law is suppression. Even today, the very mention of law among ordinary people would bring to mind visions of "arrests" and "trials," while the role of law in the overall redress of grievances and protection of social life is not fully appreciated. The "relationship between rights and duties" in the concept of law is particularly weak among people.

4. "The judge sits in court to try cases" and "has no regret over wrong verdicts." Because of our low judicial standards and our weak judicial apparatus, there is the problem of people having difficulty in "lodging any complaint." Furthermore, since the social conduct has not basically improved, such problems as "sentimental considerations," "back-door dealings," perfunctory law enforcement, and distorting the law for private reasons still exist in the judicial departments. There are also cases of obviously wrong verdicts not being corrected in time. People have long been dissatisfied with some phenomena which they deplore as "the cause of every wrong and the debtor in every debt." Tracing these phenomena to their roots, we will see that the feudal concept of law in China, the idea of special rights, and the court style of "the judge sitting in court to try cases" and "having no regret over wrong verdicts" are the causes of all the evils.

5. The "upright judge politics." For a long time in the feudal society, the working people have been all along without power, and could only place their hopes on one or two "upright judges" for the protection of their rights. Thus the historical figures like "Bao Gong" and "Hai Rui" became their favorite heroes. Some leading cadres in China actually considered themselves as "saviors" and arbitrarily interpret democracy [people making their own decisions] as "making decisions for the people."

6. The prejudice against "litigation." In the feudal society, anyone going into court to lodge a complaint was branded as a "trouble maker" and should receive at the very onset "30 blows to deflate his arrogance." This concept has created among people a hatred of and prejudice against "litigation" resulting in two erroneous trends: first, hatred against "litigation" in the belief that people coming out of the court must be some how undesirable; and second, the solution of problems in "people's own ways" instead of through legal channels. This is a far cry from the concept of law as a means of protecting people's legitimate rights and interests. Thus in our criticism of capitalism, the prevalence of litigation in the capitalist society was indiscriminately abhorred as a major social evil. Little did we realize that respecting social order and seeking legal redress are the symbols of social progress and civilization in mankind.

What is the cause of dissatisfaction among so many people now that there are laws for people to follow and "these laws must be observed, their enforcement must be strict, and lawbreakers must be punished"? On this question, the best explanation may be found in the feudal concept of law which, therefore, must be eliminated.

9411

CSO: 4005/185

PROCURATORIAL ORGANS SERVING ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of this year, the people's procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the country have coordinated their crackdowns on economic crimes closely with the promotion of enterprise development. In so doing, they are directly serving the economic structural reform, promoting the development of enterprises, saving many enterprises from bankruptcy, and helping the state avoid losses.

While attacking the economic criminals, the people's procuratorates in Shanxi Province also helped the units concerned revise their regulations and set up their systems with the result that 112 rural enterprises turned their losses into profits.

In Henan Province, the procuratorial organs helped the enterprises get rid of the "termites" and served the reform with great enthusiasm during their crackdowns on economic crimes. Since the second half of last year, they have helped more than 270 enterprises solve their business problems. They also put forward more than 1,500 proposals which gave new lives to more than 140 enterprises, then on the verge of bankruptcy, and help the state avoid economic losses of more than 35 million yuan.

The people's procuratorate in Wuchang County, Hebei, always ready to serve the enterprises in their development, not only took care of the economic cases but also helped the enterprises perfect their rules and regulations. In the county, 14 enterprises had already been closed down and were soon to declare bankruptcy. The procuratorate apprehended 32 persons who had committed serious economic crimes and helped these enterprises recover 1.05 million yuan from their economic losses.

9411

CSO: 4005/185

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC CENTRAL TV TO BROADCAST ENGLISH PROGRAM

OW271940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Fuzhou, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--Starting 1 December, the China Central Television Station (CCTV) will open a new channel to broadcast an English-language program on a trial basis, a CCTV official said today.

"The program will be regularly broadcast nationwide early next year," added Huang Ayuan, advisor to CCTV's international department, who is shooting for the program in this capital of Fuzhou Province. Huang came to the mainland from Taiwan several years ago.

The program will provide foreign experts, embassy staff, businessmen and tourists in China with two and half hours of news and features.

/7358

CSO: 4000/050

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ORGANIC LAW FOR LOCAL CONGRESSES, GOVERNMENTS

OW121033 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments at Various Levels of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 1 July 1979

Revised for the first time in accordance with the "Resolutions on Several Stipulations Concerning the Revision of the Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments at Various Levels of the People's Republic of China" of the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on 10 December 1982.

Revised for the second time in accordance with the "Decision on Revision of the Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments at Various Levels of the People's Republic of China" of the 18th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress on 2 December 1986)

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Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments at Various Levels of the People's Republic of China

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1. People's congresses and governments are to be established in provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, municipal districts, townships, nationalities townships, and towns.

Article 2. People's congresses at and above county level are to set up standing committees.

Article 3. In addition to exercising the functions and powers stipulated in this law, self-government organs of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures, and autonomous counties shall, at the same time, exercise the right of autonomy within the limits of authority stipulated by the Constitution, the Law of Regional National Autonomy, and other laws.

Chapter II. Local People's Congresses at Various Levels

Article 4. Local people's congresses at various levels are local organs of state power.

Article 5. Deputies to people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts are elected by people's congresses at the next lower level. Deputies to people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationalities townships, and towns are directly elected by the voters.

The number of deputies to local people's congresses at various levels and their method of election are specified in the electoral law. There should be an appropriate number of deputies representing the people of minority nationalities in various administrative districts.

Article 6. People's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts are elected for a term of 5 years; people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationalities townships, and towns are elected for a term of 3 years.

Article 7. In light of the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, and in conformity with the Constitution, laws, and government orders, people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities may enact and promulgate local statutes, which shall be submitted for the record to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

In light of the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective cities, and in conformity with the Constitution, laws, government orders, and local statutes of their respective provinces and autonomous regions, people's congresses of the cities where the provincial and autonomous regional people's governments are located, as well as larger cities approved by the State Council, may enact local statutes, which shall be submitted for approval and implementation to the standing committees of the provincial and autonomous regional people's congresses, which shall, in turn, submit the statutes to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council for the record.

Article 8. The functions and powers exercised by the local people's congresses at and above county level are as follows:

1. To ensure observance and enforcement of the Constitution, laws, government statutes, and decisions of people's congresses at higher levels and their standing committees, and the execution of state plans and budgets in their respective administrative areas;
2. To examine and approve economic and social development plans, budgets, and reports on their execution in respective administrative areas;
3. To discuss and decide on major issues in the fields of politics, the economy, education, science, culture, public health, civil affairs, and nationality affairs in respective administrative areas;
4. To elect members of the standing committee of the people's congresses at corresponding levels;
5. To elect provincial governors, vice provincial governors, autonomous regional chairmen, autonomous regional vice chairmen, mayors, vice mayors, prefectural heads, vice prefectural heads, county magistrates, vice county magistrates, district heads, and vice district heads;
6. To elect presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates at corresponding levels; elected chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall be submitted, through chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the next higher level, to standing committees of people's congresses at the same level for approval;
7. To elect deputies to people's congresses at the next higher level;
8. To hear and examine reports on the work of the standing committees of people's congresses at corresponding levels;
9. To hear and examine reports on the work of people's governments, people's courts, and people's procuratorates at corresponding levels;
10. To revise or annul inappropriate resolutions of the standing committees of people's congresses at corresponding levels;

11. To annul inappropriate decisions and order of people's governments at corresponding levels;
12. To protect publicly-owned and collectively-owned socialist property, and citizens' legitimate private property, to maintain public order, and to safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic, and other rights;
13. To safeguard the proper decisionmaking powers of rural economic collectives;
14. To safeguard the rights of minority nationalities;
15. To safeguard equal rights between men and women, rights to receive equal pay for equal work, freedom of marriage, and other rights entitled to women by the Constitution and laws.

Article 9. The people's congresses of townships, nationalities townships, and towns exercise the following functions and powers:

1. To ensure observance and enforcement of the Constitution, laws, government statutes, and resolutions of the people's congresses at the next higher level and their standing committees;
2. To adopt and promulgate resolutions within their own jurisdiction;
3. To decide on construction plans in their respective administrative areas for economy, culture, and public services on the basis of state plans;
4. To examine and approve financial budgets and reports on the execution of budgets in their respective administrative areas;
5. To decide on plans for carrying out civil administration work in their respective administrative areas;
6. To elect heads and deputy heads of townships, nationalities townships, and towns;
7. To hear and examine reports on the work of the people's governments of townships, nationalities townships, and towns;
8. To annul inappropriate decisions and orders of the people's governments of townships, nationalities townships, and towns;
9. To protect publicly-owned and collectively-owned socialist property and citizens' legitimate private property, to maintain public order, and to safeguard the citizens' personal, democratic, and other rights;
10. To safeguard the proper decisionmaking powers of rural economic collectives;

11. To safeguard the rights of minority nationalities;

12. To safeguard equal rights between men and women, rights to receive equal pay for equal work, freedom of marriage, and other rights entitled to women by the Constitution and laws.

In exercising their functions and powers, the people's congresses of townships, nationalities townships, or towns where a minority lives in a compact community, must adopt concrete measures conforming to the characteristics of the nationality.

Article 10. Local people's congresses at various levels shall have the right to recall personnel of people's governments at the same level. Local people's congresses at an above county level shall have the right to recall personnel of standing committees of people's congresses at the same level, and presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates elected by those standing committees. Recall of the chief procurator of a people's procuratorate must be submitted, through the chief procurator of the people's procuratorate at the next higher level, to the Standing Committee of the people's congress at the same level for approval.

Article 11. Sessions of local people's congresses at various levels shall be convened at least once a year.

Extraordinary sessions of people's congresses may be convened at the suggestion of one-fifth of the deputies to the congresses at the corresponding level.

Article 12. Sessions of local people's congresses at and above county level are convened by the standing committees of people's congresses at the corresponding level.

Article 13. Local people's congresses at and above county level shall call preparatory meeting prior to each session to elect a presidium and a secretary general for the session, and approve its agenda and decisions on other preparations.

The preparatory meetings shall be conducted by the standing committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels. Preparatory meetings for the first session of each people's congress shall be conducted by the Standing Committee of the previous people's congress.

When local people's congresses at and above county level hold meetings, the presidiums shall conduct them.

Local people's congresses at and above county level shall have several deputy secretaries general for each session; the choice of deputy secretaries general shall be decided by the presidiums.

Article 14. When people's congresses of townships, nationalities townships, and towns meet, they shall elect a presidium to conduct the session and take charge of convening the next session of the people's congress at the corresponding level.

Article 15. The first session of local people's congresses at various levels shall be called by the standing committees of the last people's congresses at corresponding levels, or by the presidium of people's congresses of townships, nationalities townships, and towns, no more than 2 months after completion of the election of deputies to current people's congresses.

Article 16. Personnel of local people's governments at various levels, presidents of people's courts, and chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall attend sessions of people's congresses at corresponding levels as observers; officials of other relevant departments and organizations may, with the approval of presidiums, attend sessions of people's congresses at corresponding levels as observers.

Article 17. When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, the presidium, standing committee, special committees, and people's government at the corresponding level may put forward motions to the people's congress, within the scope of its functions and powers. The presidium shall decide whether these motions be handed over to the people's congress session for discussion, or simultaneously to a relevant special committee for examination and preparation for a report, and then submitted to the session for voting at the recommendation of the presidium.

A deputy to local people's congress at and above county level, with nine other deputies seconding, or to people's congress of a township, national township, or town, with four other deputies seconding, may submit a motion to the people's congress, which is within the scope of its functions and powers. The presidium shall decide whether to include the motion in the agenda of the session, or to hand it over to relevant special committees for examination and consideration of whether to include it into the agenda, and then include it in the agenda at the recommendation of the presidium.

When the sponsor of a motion requests its withdrawal before being put to the vote, the discussion of the motion shall immediately stop.

Article 18. Deputies to the local people's congress at and above the county level shall offer suggestions, criticisms, and opinions in all aspects of work to the corresponding level of the people's congress and its standing committee. The working office of the standing committee of the corresponding level of the people's congress shall in turn pass these suggestions, criticisms, and opinions to the departments and organizations concerned, and will study and handle them and make replies accordingly.

Deputies to the people's congresses of townships, national townships, and towns shall offer suggestions, criticisms, and opinions in all aspects of work to the corresponding level of the congress, whose presidium shall pass these

suggestions, criticisms, and opinions over to departments and organizations concerned, and will study and handle them and make replies accordingly.

Article 19. In electing personnel and adopting resolutions, local people's congresses at various levels should have the affirmative votes of the majority of the deputies to gain endorsement.

Article 20. Candidates for the standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level, as well as candidates for provincial governors; vice provincial governors; chairmen and vice chairmen of autonomous regions; mayors; vice mayors; heads and deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, counties, districts, townships, and towns; presidents of the people's courts; and chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall be nominated by the presidium of the corresponding level of the people's congress or with the joint endorsement of more than 10 deputies.

In general, there should be more than one candidate for chairman and secretary general of the standing committee of the people's congress and for provincial governor; for chairman of an autonomous region; mayor; head of an autonomous prefecture, county, district, township or town; president of the people's court; and chief procurator of the people's procuratorate so differential elections [cha'e xuanju 1567 7345 6693 5282] can be conducted. If only one candidate is nominated, equivalent elections [deng'e xuanju 4583 7345 6693 5282] may also be conducted. The number of candidates for vice chairmen of the standing committee of the people's congress, and for vice provincial governors, vice chairmen of the autonomous region, vice mayors, and deputy heads of the autonomous prefecture, county, district, township, and town should be one to three persons more than the number of people to be elected. The number of candidates for membership in the standing committees of the people's congress should be one-tenth to one-fifth more than the number of people to be elected so differential elections can be conducted. If the number of candidates nominated is greater than the difference noted above, the presidium shall present the namelist of all candidates to a full session of deputies for consultations and discussions. The namelist of the formal candidates will be finalized, based on the opinions of the majority of the deputies.

Secret balloting shall be used. Deputies may vote for or against the finalized candidates. They may elect any other deputies or voters, or may also abstain from voting.

When electing an additional chairman, vice chairman, secretary general, and members of the standing committee of the people's congress, as well as the provincial governor; a vice provincial governor; a chairman and vice chairman of the autonomous regions; a mayor; a vice mayor; a head and deputy head of autonomous prefectures, counties, districts, townships and towns; a president of the people's court and procurator of the people's procuratorate, the number of candidates may exceed or equal the number of people to be elected. The procedures and methods of election shall be decided by the corresponding level of the people's congress.

Article 21. When local people's congresses at and above the county level are in session, the presidium and the standing committee may propose recall of the constituents of the standing committee of the people's congress, leading members of the people's government, the president of the people's court, and the chief procurator of the people's procuratorate. The recall may also be proposed with the joint endorsement of more than one-tenth of the deputies. The presidium shall forward this proposal to the full session of deliberation.

When the people's congresses of townships, national townships and towns are in session, the presidium may propose the recall of the heads or deputy heads of townships and towns. The recall may also be proposed with the joint endorsement of more than one-fifth of the deputies. The presidium shall forward this proposal to the full session for deliberation.

Article 22. Leading personnel of local people's governments at different levels, personnel on the standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level, presidents of the people's courts, and chief procurators of the people's procuratorates may submit their resignations to the people's congresses at the corresponding level, which shall decide to accept or not accept their resignations. When the people's congresses are not in session, they may submit their resignations to the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding level, which shall decide to accept or not accept their resignations. The standing committees, upon accepting the resignations, shall report their decisions to the people's congresses for record. The resignations of chief procurators shall be reported to the chief procurators of the people's procuratorate at the next higher level for submission to the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding level for approval.

Article 23. When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, written inquiries with at least 10 deputies' signatures may be put forward, through the presidiums, to the people's governments and all departments under them, to the people's courts, and to the people's procuratorates. These organs must undertake to answer during sessions.

Article 24. When local people's congresses at different levels hold meetings to deliberate on bills and proposals, deputies may present inquiries to the relevant local state organs, which shall send personnel to answer the inquiries.

Article 25. The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts may set up legal system (political and legal) committees finance and economic committees, education, science, culture, and public health committees, as well as other special committees according to their needs. The special committees shall accept the leadership of the people's congresses at the corresponding level; when the people's congresses are not in session, they shall accept the leadership of the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding level.

Candidates for chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the special committee shall be nominated by the presidiums of the people's congresses at the corresponding level and approved by the people's congresses. The standing committees may appoint additional vice chairmen and members of the special committees when the people's congresses are not in session. Candidates shall be nominated at special committee chairmanship meetings and approved by the standing committees.

Under the leadership of the people's congresses and their standing committees, the special committees shall study, deliberate on, and draft relevant bills and proposals. The special committees shall also conduct investigations and study and present proposals on issues relevant to the special committees and within the scope of the respective functions and powers of the people's congresses at their standing committees at the corresponding level.

Article 27. The credentials committee formed at the first meeting of every newly elected people's congress in various townships, nationality townships, and towns shall exercise their functions and power until expiration of the term of office of the elected people's congress.

Article 28. The term of office of deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels begins with its first meeting and expires on the first meeting of the succeeding people's congress.

Article 29. Speeches made by and votes cast by deputies to local people's congresses and by members of the standing committees at the people's congress sessions and standing committee meetings are not punishable by law.

Article 30. No deputies to local people's congresses at and above the county level may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of the presidiums of the people's congresses at the corresponding level or, when the congresses are not in session, the consent of the standing committees of the people's congresses. If a deputy is detained as an active offender, the public security organ must immediately report to the presidium or the standing committee of the people's congress at the corresponding level.

Article 31. When deputies to local people's congresses at different levels attend people's congress meetings and carry out their duties as deputies, the state shall provide them with round-trip travel expenses, the necessary material conveniences, or allowances according to their needs.

Article 32. Deputies to local people's congresses at various levels should maintain close contacts with their own electoral units or the electors, publicize laws and policies, assist the people's governments at corresponding levels to carry out their work, and report opinions and demands of the masses to the people's congresses, their standing committees, and people's governments.

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures,

and cities divided into districts may attend, as nonvoting delegates, meetings of people's congresses of units electing them.

Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationalities townships and towns should divide the work of maintaining contacts with the electors; residential districts and production units with three or more deputies may organize groups of deputies to help people's governments at corresponding levels carry out their work.

Article 33. Deputies to people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts are subject to supervision by their electoral units; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationalities townships and towns are subject to supervision by the electors.

Units electing deputies to local people's congresses at various levels and the electors have the right to recall, at any time, the deputies they elect. The recall of deputies shall be made with the approval of more than 50 percent of the entire body of deputies from the electoral units, or with the approval of more than 50 percent of the electors from the electoral districts.

Article 34. When deputies to local people's congresses at various levels are unable to assume their duties for various reasons, by-elections shall be held by original electoral units or by the voters of the original electoral districts.

Chapter III. Standing Committee of Local People's Congresses At and Above County Level

Article 35. Standing committees are to be established for people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, and municipal districts.

Standing committees of local people's congresses at and above county level are permanent organs of the respective local people's congresses, and are responsible and accountable to them.

Article 36. Standing committees of people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts consist of a chairman, several vice chairmen, a secretary general, and several members elected from among the deputies by people's congresses at the corresponding level.

The standing committees of people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, and municipal districts consist

of a chairman, several vice chairmen, and several members elected from among the deputies by people's congresses at the corresponding levels.

Members of standing committees shall not hold concurrent posts at state administrative organs, judicial organs, and procuratorial organs; if they have to hold such posts, they should resign their position as members of standing committees.

Standing committees are composed of the following numbers of members:

1. Thirty-five to 65 members for each province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government, and no more than 85 members for a province with an extremely large population.
2. Thirteen to 35 members for each autonomous prefecture and city, and no more than 45 members for a city with an extremely large population.
3. Eleven to 19 members for each county, autonomous county, and municipal district, and no more than 29 for a county or municipal district with an extremely large population.

Article 37. The term of office of the standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level shall be the same as that of people's congresses at the corresponding levels. They shall exercise their functions and powers until new standing committees of the next people's congresses at the corresponding levels are elected.

Article 38. When the respective people's congresses are not in session, standing committees of people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government may draw up, and promulgate, local statutes in accordance with the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, provided that these statutes do not contradict the Constitution, laws, and administrative rules and regulations, and report such statutes to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for their record.

When the respective people's congresses are not in session, the standing committees of the people's congresses of cities where the provincial or autonomous regional people's governments are located, or of the larger cities approved to be established by the State Council, may formulate local regulations in accordance with specific conditions and actual needs for their respective cities, provided that these local regulations do not contravene the Constitution, laws, and administrative rules and regulations, as well as local statutes of their respective provinces or autonomous regions; these local regulations shall come into force after being reported to the standing committees of the people's congresses of their respective provinces or autonomous regions for approval, which, in turn, shall report them to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council for the record.

Article 39. Standing committees of local people's congresses at and above county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. To ensure the observance and implementation in their respective administrative areas of the Constitution, statutes, and administrative rules and regulations, as well as resolutions adopted by the people's congresses at the next higher level and their standing committees;
2. To exercise leadership over, or conduct elections of, deputies to the corresponding people's congresses;
3. To convene sessions of the corresponding people's congresses;
4. To discuss, and make decisions on, important tasks in political, economic, educational, scientific, cultural, public health, civil affairs, and nationality work in their respective administrative areas;
5. To decide on partial revision of the plans for economic and social development and budgets for their respective administrative areas in accordance with the proposals of the people's governments at their corresponding levels;
6. To supervise work of people's governments, people's courts, and people's procuratorates at their corresponding levels, keep in contact with deputies to their respective people's congresses, and accept, and hear, petitions and opinions from the masses of people on functionaries of the organs mentioned above;
7. To annul improper decisions by the people's congresses at the next lower level or by their standing committees;
8. To annul improper decisions and orders of people's governments at their corresponding levels;
9. To decide on individual appointments and removals of provincial vice governors, vice chairmen of autonomous regions, vice mayors, deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, deputy county heads, and deputy district heads when people's congresses at their corresponding levels are not in session; when provincial governors, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors, heads of autonomous prefectures, county and district heads, presidents of people's courts, and procurators general of people's procuratorates are not able to perform their duties for various reasons, to decide on the choice of their deputies for acting governors, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors, heads of autonomous prefectures, county heads, district heads, presidents of people's courts, and procurators general of people's procuratorates; the decision on an acting procurator general shall be reported to the people's procuratorate and to the standing committee of the people's congress at the next higher level for the record;

10. To decide on appointments and removals of secretaries general, department heads, bureau chiefs, directors, and section chiefs of the corresponding people's governments on the proposals of provincial governors, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors, heads of autonomous prefectures, county or district heads, and report them to the people's governments at the next higher level for the record;

11. To appoint or remove vice presidents, chief justices, deputy chief justices, judicial committee members, and judges of people's courts and deputy procurators general, procuratorial committee members, and procurators of people's procuratorates in accordance with the provisions of the organic law of the people's courts and the organic law of the people's procuratorate, and approve the appointment or removal of procurators general of people's procuratorates at the next lower level; standing committees of people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government shall decide on appointments or removals of presidents of people's courts in prefectures of provinces and autonomous regions and in municipalities on the proposals of their respective chairmanship meetings, and they shall decide on appointments or removals of chief procurators of branches of people's procuratorates on the proposals of the procurators general of provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's procuratorates;

12. To make a decision on individual removal of provincial vice governors, vice chairmen of autonomous regions, vice mayors, deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, deputy heads of counties and deputy heads of districts; to decide on the removal of other personnel of corresponding people's governments appointed by them; to decide on the removal of vice presidents, chief justices, deputy chief justices, members of judicial committees and judges of corresponding-level people's courts, and the removal of deputy chief procurators, members of the procuratorial committees, and procurators of corresponding-level people's procuratorates, presidents of intermediate people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorate branches, when the corresponding people's congresses are not in session;

13. To elect deputies to fill vacancies in people's congresses at the next higher level and recall individual deputies when the corresponding people's congress are not in session; and

14. To make decisions on conferring honorable titles on various localities.

Article 40. Standing committees will hold at least one session every 2 months, to be convened by the chairmen.

All resolutions of standing committees need to be approved by more than 50 percent of the members of those standing committees.

Article 41. People's governments and people's congress special committees at and above county level may make proposals to corresponding people's congress standing committees on matters within the scope of the functions and powers of those standing committees. Chairmanship meetings will decide whether to

submit proposals to standing committee meetings for deliberation, or to let special committees concerned examine these proposals and make reports on them before submitting them to standing committee meetings for deliberation.

Five or more members of the people's congress standing committee of a province, autonomous region, municipality, autonomous prefecture, or city with districts, and three or more members of a county people's congress standing committee may jointly make proposals to corresponding standing committees on matters within the scope of the functions and powers of the standing committee. A chairmanship meeting will decide whether the proposals be submitted to a standing committee meeting for deliberation, or to let special committees concerned examine them and make reports before submitting them to the standing committee meeting for deliberation.

Article 42. When the standing committee meeting is in session, five or more members of the people's congress standing committee of a province, autonomous region, municipality, autonomous prefecture, or city with districts, and three or more members of a county people's congress standing committee may jointly address inquiries in writing, through the standing committee, to corresponding-level people's government, people's court or people's procuratorate. A chairmanship meeting will decide whether to forward the inquiries to the organizations concerned for reply.

Article 43. The chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretaries general of people's congress standing committees of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, and cities with districts, and the chairmen and vice chairmen of people's congress standing committees of counties, autonomous counties, cities without districts, and districts under cities participate in chairmanship meetings. These meetings handle important day-to-day work of the standing committees.

Article 44. When the chairman of a standing committee is unable to perform his duties because of poor health or the position of the chairman is vacant, an acting chairman is to be elected from among the vice chairmen to perform the duties of the chairman until the chairman is restored to health, or until a new chairman is elected by the people's congress.

Article 45. Credentials committees are set up under standing committees of people's congresses at county level and above.

Candidates for chairmen, vice chairmen, and members of credentials committees are selected and nominated from among members of standing committees by chairmanship meetings of the standing committees, and are approved by standing committee meetings.

Article 46. Work offices are to be established by standing committees in accordance with their work.

Chapter IV. Local People's Governments at Various Levels

Article 47. The local people's governments at various levels are the executive organs of the local people's congresses at various levels and also the local organs of state administration at various levels.

Article 48. The local people's governments at various levels are responsible and accountable to the respective people's congresses at the corresponding levels and to organs of state administration at the next higher level. The people's governments at and above the county level are responsible and accountable to the standing committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels when the respective people's congresses are not in session.

All local people's governments at various levels throughout the country are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the State Council and subordinate to it.

Article 49. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts are composed respectively of governors and vice governors of provinces, chairmen, and vice chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors, and vice mayors of municipalities, and heads and deputy heads of autonomous prefectures and secretaries-general, department directors, bureau chiefs, and commission chairmen.

The people's governments of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, and municipal districts are composed respectively of heads and deputy heads of counties and autonomous counties, mayors and vice mayors of cities and heads and deputy heads of districts and chiefs of bureaus and sections.

The people's governments of townships and nationalities townships are to establish the positions of heads and deputy heads of townships. The position of head of nationalities township shall be assumed by a citizen among the minority nationalities for whom the nationalities township is established. The people's governments of towns are to establish the positions of town heads and deputy town heads.

Article 50. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts are appointed for a term of 5 years. The people's governments of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationalities townships, and towns are appointed for a term of 3 years.

Article 51. Local people's governments at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. Carrying out the decisions of people's congresses at the corresponding levels and their standing committees, as well as the decisions and orders of the organs of state administration at higher levels; formulating administrative measures; and issuing decisions and orders. In addition, statutes may be formulated, in accordance with the law and the State Council's administrative regulations and rules, by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central governments as well as of the cities where the provincial or autonomous regional people's governments are located and of the larger cities approved by the State Council to do so;
2. Exercising leadership over the work of all subordinate departments and over the work of people's governments at the lower levels;
3. Revising or annulling the inappropriate orders and directives of subordinate departments and the inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at the lower levels;
4. Appointing, removing, training, evaluating, commending, or punishing personnel of state administrative organs according to the provisions of the law;
5. Implementing economic and social development plans and budgets, and exercising administrative control over the economic, educational, scientific, cultural, public health, physical culture and sports and urban construction undertakings and administrative work in the financial, civil affairs, public security, nationalities affairs, judicial, procuratorial and family planning fields within their administration areas;
6. Protecting socialist property owned by the whole people and collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property, maintaining public order, and safeguarding the citizen's personal and democratic rights and other rights;
7. Safeguarding the proper decisionmaking powers of the rural economic collectives;
8. Safeguarding the rights of minority nationalities and respecting their customs and habits, assisting areas where minority nationalities live in a compact community in their respective administrative areas in effecting regional autonomy according to the Constitution and laws, and helping minority nationalities with political, economic, and cultural development;
9. Safeguarding equal rights between men and women, rights to receive equal pay for equal work, freedom of marriage, and other rights entitled to women by the constitution and laws;

10. Handling other matters assigned by organs of state administration at higher levels.

Article 52. The people's governments of townships, nationalities townships, and towns exercise the following functions and powers:

1. Carrying out the decisions of people's congresses at the corresponding levels and the decisions and orders of the organs of state administration at higher levels, and issuing decisions and orders;
2. Carrying out the economic and social development plans and budgets, and supervising the economic, educational, scientific, cultural, public health, and physical cultural undertakings and the financial, civil affairs, public security, judicial, and family planning administrative work in their respective administrative areas;
3. Protecting socialist property owned by the whole people and collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property, maintaining public order, and safeguarding the citizens' personal and democratic rights and other rights;
4. Safeguarding the proper decisionmaking powers of the rural economic collectives;
5. Safeguarding the rights of minority nationalities and respecting their customs and habits;
6. Safeguarding equal rights between men and women, rights to receive equal pay for equal work, freedom of marriage, and other rights entitled to women by the Constitution and laws;
7. Handling other matters assigned by people's governments at higher levels.

Article 53. Local people's governments at various levels respectively institute the overall responsibility system for governors of provinces, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors of municipalities, and heads of prefectures, counties, districts, townships, and towns.

Provincial governors, autonomous region chairmen, municipal mayors, and prefectural, county, district, township, and town heads are respectively in charge of the work of local people's governments at various levels.

Article 54. The meetings of local people's governments at and above the county level consist of plenary meetings and day-to-day meetings. The plenary meetings are composed of all members of the people's governments at the corresponding levels. The day-to-day meetings of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts are respectively composed of governors and vice governors of provinces, chairmen and vice chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors and vice mayors of

municipalities and cities, heads and deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, and secretaries general. The day-to-day meetings of the people's governments of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, and municipal districts are composed of heads and deputy heads of counties, mayors and vice mayors of cities, and heads and deputy heads of districts. Governors of provinces, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors of municipalities and cities, and heads of prefectures, counties, and districts summon and conduct the general meetings and day-to-day meetings of people's governments at the corresponding levels. Major issues concerning the work of governments must be discussed and decided by the day-to-day meetings of the governments.

Article 55. Local people's governments at various levels shall establish necessary working departments under them in accordance with the needs of their work and the principle of efficiency.

Local people's governments at and above the county level shall establish auditing organs. Local auditing organs at various levels independently exercise the right of auditing supervision and are held themselves responsible to the people's governments at the corresponding levels and auditing organs at the next higher level according to the provisions of laws.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of departments, bureaus, commissions, and other working branches under the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government shall be reported by the people's governments at the corresponding levels to the State Council for approval.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of bureaus, sections, and other working branches under the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, and municipal districts shall be reported by the people's government at the corresponding level to the people's government at the next highest level for approval.

Article 56. Departments bureaus, commissions, and sections shall respectively install department heads, bureau chiefs, commission chairmen, and section chiefs and, when necessary, install deputy heads, vice chairmen, or deputy chiefs.

Offices and general offices shall install directors and, when necessary, deputy directors.

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, and cities divided into districts shall install a secretary general and several deputy secretaries general.

Article 57. The various working departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government shall be under the unified leadership of respective people's

governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the State Council's departments in charge of the work.

The various working departments of the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, and municipal districts shall be under the unified leadership of respective people's governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the departments in charge of the work under the people's governments at higher levels.

Article 58. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, and municipal districts should assist state organs, enterprises, and institutions that are located in their respective administrative areas but that are not under their jurisdiction in carrying out their work, and supervise them in abiding by the laws and policies.

Article 59. The people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions, when necessary, may establish administrative offices as their agencies with the approval of the State Council.

The people's governments of counties and autonomous counties may, when necessary, establish district administrative offices as their agencies with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the central government.

The people's governments of municipal districts and cities not divided into districts may establish subdistrict offices as their agencies with the approval of the people's governments at the next highest level.

Chapter V. Appendix

Article 60. The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government and their standing committees may, based on this law and the actual situation, formulate specific rules and regulations in the course of executing this law.

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CSO: 4005/252

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING LEGAL PAPER ON INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY

HK130308 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Commentary by staff reporter Zheng Hanjin (6774 3352 3866): "Healthy and Smooth Development of the Individual Economy Should Be Ensured According to Law"]

[Text] Thanks to the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the first national congress of individual laborers satisfactorily concluded yesterday. In the meantime, the National Association of Individual Laborers was formally established. This association is an organization of the 20 million individual laborers in China. It will assist government work; give individual laborers education in ideology, politics, regulations, and professional ethics; and protect the legal rights and interests of individual laborers. This is a matter of importance in the political life of individual laborers. We extend our warm congratulations to the congress and to all individual laborers! As a result of reforms, opening up to the world, and invigorating the economy, the growth of China's urban and rural economies has surpassed all previous economic development. The individual economy plays an indispensable role in developing social production, making things easy for the people, and providing more employment opportunities. It serves as a necessary, beneficial supplement to the socialist economy.

In some localities, however, new situations and new problems arising in the course of the development of the individual economy are not properly handled according to policies and law. Instead, under all pretexts, some people create problems for and look down upon individual traders or even confiscate their business license; others confiscate their commodities, levy fines at will, and exact charges arbitrarily; and still others even drive them away, beat them up, and deprive them of their personal freedom. All these are illegal acts infringing upon the legal interests of individual traders and hamper the normal development of the individual economy. The departments concerned should pay enough attention to these problems.

These problems have resulted from a lack of correct understanding of the role and position of the individual economy in China's socialist economy. Some people still have a prejudice against the individual economy, saying that it has developed to the maximum limit and that further development will affect the leading role of the state-run economy; others believe that the income of

individual traders is too high and worry that the development of the individual economy will lead to capitalism; and still others maintain that individual traders are the source of evil tendencies and are synonymous with poor hygiene, disorder, and inferiority. As a result, the commercial department is afraid that the places under its jurisdiction will be "crowded," the transportation department is afraid that the places under its jurisdiction will be "jammed," the health department is afraid that the places under its jurisdiction will become "dirty," the department in charge of city appearance is afraid that the places under its jurisdiction will be in "disorder," and the urban construction department is afraid that the places under its jurisdiction will be "occupied" by others. All this has resulted in frequent infringements upon the legal rights and interests of individual traders.

In addition, the existing laws and regulations on the management of the individual economy are neither perfect nor coordinated with each other. Management work concerning the individual economy is not good. The management system, management organs, and management personnel are not suited to the situation. Different departments still lack coordination and cooperation. On the other hand, some individual traders still have misgivings and have not set their minds to their business. Therefore, their operational quality is bad. Others mix counterfeit products in the goods they sell, ride roughshod over others, evade taxes, practice speculation, and resort to deception. All this has discredited individual laborers.

The CPC Central Committee made it clear long ago that for the state-run, collective, and individual economies to coexist simultaneously is China's long-term, unchanging policy. The "Constitution" and the "general provisions of civil law" provide that the state protects the legal rights and interests of individual laborers and that no individual or organization is allowed to infringe upon their legal rights and interests. We should emancipate the mind, reach unanimity of understanding, form a management system modified to the development of the individual economy, and do our best to improve the management laws and regulations. Moreover, industrial and commercial administrative departments as well as taxation departments should also strictly abide by law in their work, exercise better supervision and management, and fully exercise the role of the individual laborers' association as a bridge. Other relevant departments should cooperate with individual traders in maintaining social order, traffic safety, good city appearance, a clean environment, and food hygiene.

Leaders at all levels are required to view things in the long run, to understand the role and position of the individual economy from the strategic angle, to place development of the individual economy on the agenda, and to guide it along the road of healthy development.

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STATE COUNCIL RENAMES EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

OW121314 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The State Council recently decided to change the name of the "Guidance Committee for State Examinations for Economic Managerial Personnel," a special organization responsible for testing factory directors and managers of various enterprises throughout the country, to the "Guidance Committee for State Examinations and Training for Economic Managerial Personnel."

This name change is intended to maintain the system of carrying out examinations and training in unified manner by the state and to strengthen the leadership over the work of training factory directors (managers), chief engineers, chief economists, chief accountants, and party committee secretaries of large and medium-sized enterprises.

The principal functions of this committee are as follows:

- Study and tackle major policy issues on training and testing economic managerial personnel;
- Make unified plans for the testing and training of the aforementioned five categories of people including factory directors and managers in large and medium-sized enterprises;
- Sum up and exchange experiences; and
- Issue certificates of qualification for various posts and certificates to those who have passed the examinations for factory directors and managers.

The department in charge of this matter also demanded that the names and tasks of the leading groups for testing economic managerial personnel of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government and the departments concerned under the State Council be duly changed and their leadership strengthened.

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CSO: 4005/252

COMMENTARY URGES DELEGATING POWER TO LOWER LEVELS

OW121428 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "Achieve Simpler and Decentralized Administration, Enliven Cities and Districts"]

[Text] Practice in Nanjing, Lanzhou, Xian, and other cities indicates that the delegation of decisionmaking power by large cities to districts is conducive to whipping up enthusiasm of both cities and districts, helping cities improve their services, and further developing the cities' material and spiritual civilization. Over a long period, China has done very little in transferring decisionmaking power from the cities to their districts. The districts often lack initiative to do things on their own. According to a survey conducted by Xian City, a district must go through a score of procedures from submitting an application to obtaining a permit to repair a lavatory. It is necessary to complete more than 10 forms which often require a total of 30 official seals. The efficiency with which the various departments handle this matter is extremely poor. All this runs counter to the current policy. Many city-level departments take on things that do not concern them. This has not only dampened enthusiasm of the districts, but also increased workload for the city's leadership. With the overall development of the urban reforms, it is absolutely necessary to transfer more decisionmaking power from the cities to the districts.

The key in carrying out reforms in cities and districts lies in delegating more power to the lower-level units. On the issue of delegating more power to the lower-level units, the city's leadership must remain open-minded. It must take the initiative to delegate whatever decisionmaking power it can to the districts.

In the course of delegating power to the districts, the various departments at the city level must coordinate with one another and clearly define their functions and duties. They must not delegate decisionmaking power to the districts while hesitating to give up their benefits. Nor should they forget about their bounden duties even if they are willing to give up their benefits. Also, in the course of delegating more decisionmaking power to the districts, the cities must take into consideration the latter's ability to wield this power. They must delegate the power step by step and determine the priority in transferring power to the districts. Different measures must be adopted in

different areas. Efforts must be made to suit measures to local conditions and give the proper guidance. Medium-sized cities must refrain from mechanically copying the practice of large cities. They must take the overall situation into account, serve the policy of opening the country to the outside world, and create a fine social environment, ideal living conditions, and a pleasant atmosphere in which people can live, work, and study.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYMPOSIUM ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK211052 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1340 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Report: "First National Symposium on Cultural Development Strategy Opens"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Xiamen, 20 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The first national symposium on cultural development strategy today opened in Gulangyu, a beautiful island garden in Xiamen.

China's economic structural reform is now facing the strong resistance of traditional ideology and culture. It is necessary to make significant breakthroughs in the cultural field. Tian Dawei, director of the policy research office of the Ministry of Culture, said this at the meeting, and he said that the meeting will mainly discuss the renewal of cultural viewpoints, the reform of the cultural system, the establishment of the culture market, and cultural legislation and will provide a sound theoretical foundation for specific plans for cultural development.

Gao Zhanxiang, permanent vice minister of culture, said at last night's preparatory meeting that there will be no forbidden topics in the discussion at the symposium. He called on the deputies who would be attending the meeting to "air their opinions on the island of Gulangyu" and to boldly put forth new concepts and new ideas.

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CSO: 4005/192

LIU BINYAN ON NEW LITERARY TRENDS

HK170733 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 15 Nov 86 p 2

["Special Feature" by correspondent Yeh Chung-min (0673 0022 2404): "Liu Binyan Discusses New Trends on Literary Scene"--The second sidelight report on "The International Symposium on Contemporary Chinese Literature"]

[Text] At the "International Symposium on Contemporary Chinese Literature," Liu Binyan who was widely rumored to be forced to stop writing and withdraw from the literary scene not long ago, not only appeared as "a star" as he always did but was very popular everywhere. It is more noteworthy that he made some vehement calls regarding some phenomena on the literary scene.

The Trend of Deviating From Society and Reality

What makes this "upright magistrate of the literary circles" feel restless is that some young writers tend to deviate from society and reality. They tend to write less about the various difficulties, struggles and unfairnesses in reality and more about personal happiness and sorrow as well as the worry over personal gains and losses. Liu Binyan disagrees with this trend of literary creation in deviation from the society and living.

"First of all, we should affirm the progress over the last few years. The phenomenon of everyone writing the same subject under the order of the upper levels does not happen any more. At present, writers can write whatever they want, subject matters have become diversified, people's fate is for the first time taken seriously in literary works, the artistic value of works has also greatly improved, and the majority writers are writing what they really mean. These are all very big steps.

Too Many Forgotten Corners

"However, due to the historical facts in the past, some writers, in particular the young writers who have become known only in recent years, feel sick of the dogmatical politics and puzzled with the future of the state and themselves. Therefore, their indifference and apathy toward politics, society and life are reflected in their works, which shun reality. Following the "Cultural Revolution" 20 years ago and the "anti-rightist struggle" 30 years ago, how did those major historical changes take place? How many heartstirring stories took place

and how many heroic characters emerged? If the Chinese writers do not care for them, who would care for them? And if the Chinese writers do not write about them, who would write about them? If so, there are too many corners on the vast land of China to be forgotten by both the literature and the writers!

The amazing strength of the works of Liu Binyan does not lie in those facts revealed by him but in his morality, courage and conscience for the society and the living as a writer. He is always extremely enthusiastic about and concerned with the things around him.

"China is China after all. Today's China is still caught between the intense struggle of the two fates. The complicatedness of the struggle and the dramatic nature of the situation are unique in the world. At present, China is not Europe of the 19th century nor the West of the 20th century. The Chinese people have not yet completely attained sufficiency in food and clothing in economy and the basic human rights in politics have not yet been ensured. Why shouldn't the writers write this?"

To Fight the People in Power With His Pen

Following the publishing of "A Person Or a Demon," Liu Binyan continues to use his pen to expose the unjust and unfair things for the people. He just returned from a trip to a city in northeast China where he spent over a year investigating a wrong case. A worker had suffered retribution for exposing the malpractices of the former CPC committee of the city. He was framed and convicted on false charges. In the end, he was also shut up in a mental hospital. Liu Binyan plans to publish reports on his investigation results.

"Those people can beat and arrest any common people as they like. The good people suffer and the bad people are handsomely promoted. Where are the rights of citizens and guarantees of personal safety? Why does RENMIN RIBAO receive a bagful of letters from readers every day? Why do the peasants in the remote areas travel thousands of li to Beijing to redress their grievance? In the face of all these, I just can not remain indifferent. We should awaken everyone to pay attention and give consideration to these issues. Because my personal ability is limited, I often feel guilty and sorry."

Liu Binyan receives a large number of letters from readers every day. Some provide information to him and some ask him for help. However, being very busy, sometimes he does not even have time to read the letters. It is even more out of the question to reply to these letters individually. He feels that he owes his readers a lot in this regard.

"This Is Unfair"

Therefore, Liu Binyan has to spend most of his time and energy in reading readers' letters, receiving visitors, making investigations in other places, attending meetings, verifying information, and so on, and does not have much time left for writing in a year. As far as a talented writer is concerned, is this state of affairs normal and fair?

"This is not fair. Because society and the legal system is not yet normalized, I have to do so. As China is now undergoing some unprecedented deep-going changes and history has ushered in a new path, our literary works should bring hope to the people."

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CSO: 4005/201

WRITERS HOLD TALKS, EXCHANGE VIEWS

HK121438 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Dec 86 p 2

["Special Dispatch" from correspondent Kung Shuang-yin (7255 7175 0603):
"Official From the Writers' Association Discusses Literary Scene"]

[Text] A few days ago, an official of the secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association talked about the second plenary session of the Fourth Council of the Chinese Writers' Association which was held last month. He said that there was a united and harmonious atmosphere throughout the meeting. At the meeting, the writers freely and frankly exchanged their views on an equal footing. He also said that unlike past meetings which had always wavered from the "leftist" to the "rightist" question and whose discussions had always been centered on certain literary works which had then been under attack or certain writers who had then been criticized, this time the meeting really discussed literary work of the whole country.

He said that an outstanding characteristic of the meeting was that the meeting had concentrated on the question of literature itself, such as how to further improve the quality of literary creation, the training of a contingent of writers, the development of literary periodicals, the improvement of the work of literary appraisal and reward, and so on. A lot of participants at the meeting agreed that it was really a gratifying phenomenon.

Commenting on the present situation in China's literary and artistic circles, the official said that since the Fourth National Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association which was held at the beginning of last year, a relaxed, lively, harmonious, friendly, and excellent atmosphere has formally emerged in the ideological, theoretical, literary and artistic circles. Along with the reform of the economic structure and the country's opening up to the outside world, and with the great social changes and the rapid advance of civilization in society, the enthusiasm and creativity of the literary workers have been brought into fuller, more effective and freer play. Literary circles have witnessed a diversified development and have become unprecedentedly prosperous with various types of literary works embodying a great variety of themes, profound ideological significance and new literary styles and skills. This is a lively and dynamic situation which cannot be matched by any previous historical period. The literary criticisms and reviews have also become unprecedentedly active with a big increase in the number of newspapers and

periodicals solely carrying literary criticisms and reviews. At present, there are 56 types of newspapers and periodicals solely carrying literary criticisms and reviews. This is also an unprecedented situation since the founding of the PRC. Now, the dialogues between the writers and literary critics and the dialogue between literary critics themselves have obviously increased and the normal, healthy and free academic discussions and academic contention have gradually developed, which has greatly advanced the research and development of literary and artistic theories.

The official also talked about the problems and phenomena which must be paid attention to in the present literary field. He said that at present, in the literary field, there are such concepts as "being out of touch with the times," "seeing through the times," "keeping a distance from the times" and so on. According to these concepts, it seems that the literary workers have an in-depth understanding of the present times, and that the close link between literary creation and the present times will hinder the perfection and further development of literature. This view does not conform with the actual situation of literary development in the new historical period of the country; moreover, the question of modern ideologies has been raised in the literary field. For a long time, the trammels of such phenomena as "being satisfied with the present," "sticking to conventions," "being imperious and despotic," "personality cult," "national seclusion and conservatism," "power in place of the law," "trampling on humanity," and the long-term influence of "leftist" ideology and so on, which are all non-modern ideologies, have actually hampered the progress of history. However, we should not regard pessimism, anti-intellectualism, the sense of loneliness, decadent emotions, sexual liberation, extreme self-centeredness and so on, all of which are blindly copied from Western philosophy, Western social and ideological trends, and ideological trends in Western literature, as modern ideologies. We should actively support and encourage bold exploration and free discussions, but we should not practice "saying and doing everything according to Western theories and practices," which was criticized by Mr Lu Xun, because that is not the correct way to develop our country's socialist literature.

The official also said that the literary works of some writers, especially some young writers, now tend to lack the flavor of life. These writers now only concentrate on the literary styles and the skills of literary creation. Some literary criticism and comments are sheer exaggerations and are devoid of serious and realistic scientific attitudes. Some people now irresponsibly negate the fine literary traditions in their literary works, and so on. He said that those literary works which seemingly embody a sense of profoundness, or pose as a solitary flower in love with its own fragrance, or reject others, actually lack artistic vitality. The aim of the literary creation should be to create works that promote lofty ideals and are welcomed by the people because once literature drifts away from the people, the people will also drift away from literature.

When talking about the next year's plan of the Chinese Writers' Association, the official said that the Chinese Writers' Association will center its efforts on the work of literary appraisal and rewards, improving the work of

literary periodicals, and strengthening the work of literary theoretical criticism. And on the premise of the continued implementation of the "double hundred" policy in literature, the guarantee of the freedom of literary creation and literary criticism, and the continuation of a diversified development of literature, the association will encourage writers to write more about the reality of life and emphasize the major trends of socialist literature. He also disclosed that the Fifth National Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association will be held at the beginning of 1988, and that making sufficient preparations for it will be the focal point of work for the second half of next year.

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CSO: 4005/252

RENMIN RIBAO ON SFRY POLITICAL REFORM

HK121421 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 86 p 6

[Report by Yan Zheng [0917 2973]: "Yugoslavia Carries Out Thorough Political Restructuring"]

[Text] Recently, in an article entitled "The Reform of Yugoslavia's Political System," TANJUG said that the reform has been included on the agenda of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly and it will revise the constitution. The article says that "all the changes made in the constitution should be conducive to facilitating the development of socialist autonomy and making the current delegation system play a more effective role."

In light of the suggestion made by the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] to critically analyze the operation of the political system, all the league members and the people in Yugoslavia have started extensive discussions on the present political structural reform and offered many criticisms and suggestions.

It is reported that the most important content of this political structural reform will be as follows:

First, to strengthen the functions of the federal republic and the "integration of autonomy." In order to realize the political democratization and prevent bureaucracy, in the previous reforms the federal republic kept transferring its actual functions, including the functions of deciding important economic and income issues, to the republics, autonomous provinces and prefectures, and even grass-roots organizations. However, during the process of transferring the powers of the federal republic, serious deviations occurred, resulting in the phenomenon of decentralized "multiple centers." This resulted in damage to the political and economic integration of Yugoslavia as well as to its unified market. Therefore, the current political structural reform is intended to overcome the aforementioned bad practices and adopt measures to intensify the responsibilities of every republic and autonomous province for the economic development of the federal republic as a whole. If unanimous agreement on important issues cannot be reached through discussions, the Presidential Council of the Federal Republic should have the right to intervene according to the constitution.

Second, to strengthen the leadership of the LCY and its unity in ideology and action. In connection with the ideological trends of "federalization" and "decentralization" which existed within the LCY not long ago, as well as the tendency to negate its status as stipulated by the constitution and "squeezing out" and weakening its guiding role, the 13th LCY Congress adopted a new constitution to further strengthen the integration of the whole league as well as the role of the central authorities in enforcing policies. According to the new suggestions, every republic and autonomous province will bear greater constitutional responsibility for the economic development of Yugoslavia.

Third, to further reform the policies on cadres and the election system. The present political reform continues to stress the necessity of adopting a series of measures to make the cadres younger in age and more professionally competent and to increase the proportion of cadres from the material production departments. It also proposes that when recommending new candidates for a change of leaders in the federal government, all the republics and autonomous provinces should no longer regard the previous practice of apportionment as an absolute principle but, first of all, should take age and professionalism into consideration. The recommended candidates must be unanimously trusted by the whole country. Besides, a "differential" [cha e 1567 7345] election has also begun to give deputies more choices in casting votes. With the exception of the leaders at the federal level who will still continue to rotate for a term of 1 year, the tenure of office is now no longer rigidly 1 year; in the future, leaders may be reappointed in light of their performance. Those people who really have special talents and creative spirit can be reelected consecutively. According to this principle, when determining the candidates for the premiers of the current government, the long-standing practice of "taking charge in turns" in every republic and autonomous province was stamped out and the method of selecting the best was adopted.

At present, Yugoslavia has adopted a prudent attitude toward the ongoing new political structural reform and attaches importance to it. Moreover, it is concentrating on further perfecting the legal system, such as revising the constitution and united labor law, to realize the reform. Yugoslavia must promptly resolve these new problems cropping up in the reform.

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CSO: 4005/235

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON ECONOMIC REFORM IN HUNGARY

HK240651 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by reporter Ding Yiwei (0002 0001 5633): "Attractive Socialism--An Eyewitness Report on Hungary"]

[Text] October 23 this year was the 30th anniversary of the "Hungarian incident." At 0600, dozens of Western correspondents in Hungary went into the streets, squares, parks and even the entrance of the building of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in Budapest. They were expecting a newsworthy event to take place on that day. They waited until 1400 but nothing unusual happened. They left in disappointment. We were told this interesting story by Hungarian comrades when we visited Hungary in October of this year. This story reflects one aspect of the radical changes that have taken place in Hungary--the economy has developed, the society is stable, and people live and work in peace and contentment.

We had conversations with many Hungarian comrades during our visit. Among them were party and government leading cadres, specialists, professors, and workers. A common topic was Hungary's economic and political reforms.

We learned from the conversations that Hungary's economic reform actually began as early as 1957. Over the past 30 years or so, they have taken a tortuous road yet achieved fruitful results. During our visit, we saw with our own eyes a prosperous socialist country that is carrying out reforms according to its national conditions. Whether in the capital or other areas, the supply of goods was sufficient and there were many state-run supermarkets and private shops dealing in various commodities, which were filled with elbowing customers. On weekends in particular, many people stocked up on food and went to their suburban villas to spend their holidays. In Hungary, about 70 to 80 percent of the residents have built their own garden villas, known as "weekend cottages," in the quiet outskirts of town.

Hungarian comrades believe that the reform of a political system must keep pace with economic reform and that the two are interconnected and inseparable. Many new problems may arise when economic reform develops to a certain extent. These new problems must be solved with a new concept and a new way of thinking. It is therefore necessary to create a good political environment. In other words, it is necessary to further develop socialist democracy and to let the people directly administer the state.

To fulfill the above targets, Hungary has greatly upgraded the role of the parliament and various social organizations. If proposals raised by the party and government are unreasonable and unscientific, they are not approved by the parliament. Deputies to the parliament are elected. Before making policy decisions, the party and government ask the masses to hold full discussions and propose suggestions.

Hungary's party and government are good at heeding the opinions of the masses. They tell the truth to the people and never hide their problems from their friends. While introducing their achievements, almost all our Hungarian friends frankly told us during our visit that there were still many difficulties in their country, but these were not caused by reform. Without the reforms, there might be more difficulties. It is precisely due to the frank and sincere reforms carried out by the Hungarian party that the people trust the party and support socialism. Hungary's borders are open and people can freely travel to Western capitalist countries. Along the highways, we saw "H" stickers on the back windows of many cars. "H" is the first letter of Hungary. When a car enters another country, people seeing the "H" know that this car is from Hungary. The people are proud to be Hungarians. This indicates that Hungary's socialism is attractive to the people. They still have difficulties but as long as they persevere in reform, the difficulties can be overcome. Just as Comrade (Ha Si), secretary of the Beszprem County party committee, said: "We are all optimists. People work hard. We believe that through our efforts, we will definitely overcome difficulties." This is also the best answer to the Western correspondents who went into the streets on 23 October.

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BRIEFS

GREATER LITERARY EFFORTS URGED--Writers attending the second meeting of the fourth Council of the Chinese Writers' Association called on Chinese writers to create more monumental literary works suited to the needs of the time, so that Chinese literature may spread to other parts of the world. Many writers, including Bai Hua, maintained in their speeches that no other decade in the history of Chinese literature has seen the emergence of so many young writers and such a great number of publications and works as the present decade. The diversity of forms and comprehensiveness in subject matter of literary works are unprecedented. The writers conducted detailed discussions on the social responsibility of literature. Young writer (Yeh Xian) said: The destiny of a writer is closely linked to that of his motherland and the people. Only when China becomes powerful and stands erect as a thriving and prosperous country among the nations of the world can Chinese literature achieve true universality. [Excerpt] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Nov 86] /9599

ACADEMIC WORKS COMPILED--Hefei, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--A collection of academic works by celebrated modern scholar Hu Shi now being compiled by Huangshan Publishing House will be available to readers soon. Hu Shi (1891-1962), alias Hu Shizhi, was born in Jixi, Anhui Province. He boasted voluminous writings on literature, history, philosophy, and education, and was an influential writer at home and abroad. Culled from his voluminous writings, "A Collection of Hu Shi's Academic Works" comprises 11 volumes and close to 4 million characters. Particular attention has been paid to collecting his works written since 1949 in order that Hu Shi's academic activities and achievements can be systematically introduced to readers in an all-round way. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0158 GMT 19 Nov 86] /9599

CSO: 4005/192

ANHUI VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE HELD

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Secretariat of Staff Office for Guiding Party Consolidation of Anhui Provincial Party Committee: "Concentrate our Energy on Strengthening Leadership and the Work of Village-level Party Rectification; as Emphasized in the Provincial Conference on Village-level Party Rectification"]

[Text] The Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the provincial party committee recently held its conference on party rectification at the village level in both Tunxi City and Luan City. Xu Leyi [1776 2867 5030], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and deputy director of the provincial commission for guiding party consolidation; and Hou Yong [0186 3057], the standing committee deputy director of the provincial commission for guiding party consolidation, were present and made speeches.

The conference was held at a time when the party rectification campaign at the village level was to be launched throughout the country. The meeting examined the preparatory work and the experiments of various localities for the rectification, and 16 experimental units recounted their experiences at the meeting with particular reference to the study and implementation of the Resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the strengthening of leadership over party rectification at the village level, and the problems to be noted in the course of the party rectification.

The meeting held that the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principles of Building a Socialist Society with an Advanced Culture and Ideology" adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is of great practical significance in providing guidance, and is a very powerful ideological weapon for party rectification at the village level. In the course of rectification, we must regard the Resolution as a very important document, organically combine its basic spirit with guiding thought, ideals, principles, discipline and other educational aspects, and then teach the party members to set good examples in the development of rural socialist civilization, and particularly in leading the people to prosperity through diligence, in the observing discipline and law, and in daring to struggle with the unhealthy tendencies and violation of law and discipline. At the same time, in light of the realities of the readjustment and reform, we should work out and strengthen the measures for developing socialist civilization and enriching the spiritual and cultural lives in the countryside. We must never do anything only as a formality.

The meeting analyzed and studied the problems to be noted in party rectification at the village level, and emphasized the need to uphold the guiding principle and to fulfill all required tasks for party rectification. The meeting believed that efforts should be made first to enhance the party members' party spirit, and then to achieve a unified way of thinking and renovation of concepts so as to pave the way for rural reform and for the development of commodity production. At present, we must be particularly careful in overcoming the concept of small-scale peasant economy and egalitarianism formed under the conditions of a self-sufficient natural economy. We must also overcome the idea of stressing agriculture at the expense of commerce, the traditional order of "scholars, farmers, workers, and traders" left over from the feudal society, and the influence of "leftist" erroneous ideology. The meeting held that we must fully develop democracy in the party and carefully conduct comparisons and investigations. In the past, we usually talked too much about the party members' duties, but little about their democratic rights, thus leading to certain abnormal conditions in the party. Life in some party organizations at the grass-roots level in the countryside is now very undemocratic. There is not even a semblance of democracy, and patriarchal behavior is very common in some of these party organizations. These problems must be solved in the party rectification. The meeting stressed the need to solve the problems of serious abuse of power for private gains and serious violations of law and discipline. These "two serious" problems must not be taken lightly. The problems concerning collective property and household land should not be handled in a routine way; we must emphasize education in party spirit, in the legal system, and in democratic economic management. In the course of party rectification, we must also strengthen the rural organizations at the grass-roots level, step up the ideological-political work, form closer relations with the broad masses, and actually reverse the trend of the party not controlling the party.

The meeting pointed out: The key to success in party rectification at the village level lies in more active leadership. The practice of leading cadres taking command but not showing themselves in action must be changed. In party rectification at the village level, the county party committee must assume full leadership, and the county committee secretary must personally attend to this work. The secretaries of prefectural and municipal party committees in charge of the rectification must devote a great deal of energy to this work and visit the lower-level units frequently in order to understand the situation, detect the problems, review their experiences, and work out the policies.

Among the participants at the meeting were the deputy secretaries of various prefectural and municipal party committees in charge of party rectification, responsible persons of various prefectural and municipal party rectification staff offices, and the responsible comrades of Wuhu, Xiuning, Quanjiao, Wangjiang, Zongyang, Jixi, Xuancheng, Guoyang, Yingshang, and Guzhen county party committees, of Tunxi municipal party committee, Huainan municipal party committee, and Panji district party committee.

9411

CSO: 4005/185

SHANDONG PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE REPORTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The provincial conference on organizational work, which ended yesterday in Jinan, demanded that by the end of this year, all the vacancies in the leading bodies of the institutions of higher learning should be filled; that the few leading bodies having many problems should be reorganized; that the policy on intellectuals should be implemented more thoroughly; and that great efforts should be made to clean up all the problems left over from the past.

Since the reform, readjustment and filling-in of the structure, the leading bodies have continued to improve, and their members are now younger, more revolutionized, better educated, and professionally more competent. Their political consciousness and work efficiency have also markedly improved. However, there are still two problems which are in urgent need of solution: First, the weakness of the leading bodies of some institutions of higher learning because of the many vacancies; and second, the lack of harmony and unity in work among them, and their need of reorganization. If not quickly solved, the problems will affect the development of education and scientific research. Therefore, the meeting called on the party committees and organization departments at all levels to make real efforts to overcome such mistaken ideas as "take your time" and "this is only a minor matter." They should act in the same way as they would in dealing with the leading bodies of the party committees and governments at the municipal, prefectural, and county levels. They should appoint the leading cadres for the institutions of higher learning before year's end, and reorganize the leading bodies which have many problems.

As revealed in the meeting, Shandong has made great achievements in implementing the policy on intellectuals and solving the problems left over from the past. At present, 99.6 percent of the 47,379 intellectuals involved in cases of unjust, false and wrong charges have been rehabilitated, and all the divorce cases resulting from these charges have been settled. Most of the problems with the rest of their dependents, such as changing from agricultural to nonagricultural, and the personal dossiers, are being properly handled. For this work to be carried out in a more practical way, the meeting called on all localities to conduct their investigations thoroughly, to redress the wrongs, and to solve any problem as soon as it is detected.

The meeting also reviewed their experiences and worked out the plans for strengthening the third-echelon force to reinforce the cadres' ranks, for training leading cadres at various levels, and for reforming the cadre system.

Zhang Quanjing [1728 0356 2529], Organization Department Director of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee, spoke at the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/184

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE MENTALITY DISCUSSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Article by Wang Hanqing [3076 3352 0615], head, Law Department, Anhui University: "Oppose Special Privilege Mentality, Guard Sanctity of Law"]

[Excerpt] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, social life has in many areas gradually moved on to the track of rule by law, however, let us also not disregard the fact that an extremely small number of cadres still believe that law is only a means of controlling the people and that they themselves are special citizens who are not restricted by any law. They defy all discipline and use the power in their hands to seek private gain. As a result, they run afoul of the law, but once they are exposed, they will again busy themselves in all directions and employ all kinds of illegal methods to escape the punishment that should be meted out to them according to law.

Privileges are a product of the private ownership system and of class antagonism. China does not recognize special privileges that would allow anyone to place himself above the law, or place himself outside the law. Members of the Communist Party and cadres of the party are the advanced element of the masses; they ought to set an example in protecting the authority of the law, and be models in observing discipline and abiding by the law. Legislation must establish trust. If we do not care and show no interest in such acts in our social life as relying on power and position to commit evil deeds, or think that things like that cannot be helped, then our laws will of course find no further trust among the people, and the so-called perfection of the legal system becomes mere empty talk.

It must be realized that thorough eradication of the special privilege mentality from the minds of the people, and stopping all special privilege acts in our political and social life, will not at all be easy to achieve. Opposition to the special privilege mentality and protection of the authority and sanctity of the law are bound to meet all kinds of resistance, and this requires of us to make earnest efforts from every direction.

9808

CSO: 4005/159

BRIEFS

BUREAUCRATIC WRANGLING--Don't we say "time is money" and "quick rhythm, high efficiency"? Why have we not been able over all these years to solve the problem of "wrangling" in our work? What is the crux of the problem? I believe and am afraid that the reason still lies in the system, and "wrangling" is just one external phenomenon, which in actual fact reflects the unreasonableness of our cadre system. It is really sitting on the "iron armchair" that makes some people, as soon as something crops up, first consider their power, while any thought of "leadership is service" is far from them! The small number of cadres who have recently moved into their new posts, eager to smoothen their careers in officialdom, are also learning to become slick and sly. They don't aim to render meritorious service, but merely to have a peaceful existence, so that there is worse "wrangling" on some occasion than before. Next, there is the fact that we have so far not been able to find effective means to truly mend the situation, nor did we resort to law as our weapon. [Excerpt] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 86 p 1] 9808

CSO: 4005/159

XINJIANG LEGAL, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK REPORTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 7 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by staff correspondent Gao Erting [7559 1422 0080]: "Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Procuratorate Concentrates Force for Investigation and Disposition of Law and Discipline Cases"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the procuratorial organs of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, with due integration of local realities, adopted a method of concentrating all forces for a battle of annihilation in a campaign of law and discipline inspection throughout the entire region. During the first half of this year alone, they handled cases of torture to obtain confessions, illegal detention, illegal surveillance and search, dereliction of duties, serious accidents caused by responsible individuals, etc., a total of 125 cases, of which 24 were major and important cases; these figures show increases of 1.8 times and 5 times compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region covers a large but sparsely populated territory. There is a serious shortage of law and discipline inspection cadres, and in some of the procuratorates the cadres are not well matched. Some have only minority cadres and no Han cadres, and some have only Han cadres and no minority cadres. Due to the difficulties of detecting and handling law and discipline cases, the work meets with much obstruction. The party organization at the regional procuratorate, aiming at this state of affairs, decided on a method of collecting a force from the branch, autonomous prefectural, and municipal procuratorates and organizing these law and discipline inspection cadres of the county (prefecture, autonomous prefecture) procuratorates into one force for a campaign of annihilation, pushing law and discipline inspection work throughout the region. During the first half of this year, over 60 men were brought together from the procuratorates of Bayingolin, Kashi, Tacheng, Altay, and Bortala. They were divided into 14 inspection teams, which went down to the grassroot units, sounding out the real situation of cases and actively handling law and discipline cases. In the procuratorate of the Bayingolin Autonomous Prefecture, the chief procuratorial mullah in charge of law and discipline inspection work personally led the drive, with each county contributing one law and discipline inspection cadre, making a total force of 12 men. Each inspection team again was led by the chief and deputy chief of the law and discipline inspection

bureau of the procuratorate in the autonomous prefecture. Wherever any difficulty or obstruction was encountered, the chief procurator would rush to that place to give encouragement to the comrades in charge and to impart advice and suggestions. At each place, he would first clear the way with the county party committee, and under the leadership of the party committee eliminate the obstruction and overcome the difficulty, so that the handling of cases could proceed smoothly. During the first half of the year, 12 law and discipline cases were placed on file for investigation in that autonomous prefecture alone, involving 20 people, 5 of these were major and important cases, involving 8 persons, thus achieving a breakthrough in the law and discipline inspection work in the entire autonomous prefecture.

In implementing the "decision" of the party organization at the regional procuratorate, the law and discipline inspection bureau of the regional procuratorate fully exercised its function and during the first half of this year dispatched 6 inspection teams to the grassroot units in the 5 counties and 1 municipality of Hutubi, Manas, Kuytun, Changji, Bayingolin, and also to the Shuimogou district of Urumqi, to participate and give guidance in the handling of cases. There was the case of dereliction of duty of Yang Weiding [2799 4850 0002], president of the county agricultural bank and party branch secretary, who used the powers of office to grant loans for private gain, loaning 195,000 yuan of state funds to the Xinghua Company for purposes of speculation and profiteering, finally finding himself unable to recover this huge sum. The law and discipline inspection bureau of the regional procuratorate went three times to Manas and gave specific directions, from placing the case on file for investigation, initiating court proceedings to appearance in court, thus supporting each phase in the public prosecution of the criminal case and strictly watching over the quality of proceedings. In June this year, the court publicly adjudicated the case and sentenced Yang Weiding to 2 years in prison. They also went to the Shuimogou district of Urumqi, which has a high concentration of industries and where many serious accidents occur that are caused by someone to be held responsible, to assist the procuratorate of the Shuimogou district in handling cases. In half a month's time, they discovered 7 serious accidents for which someone was responsible. They placed 3 cases on file for investigation, involving 5 persons, and thus effectively pushed law and discipline inspection work in the district.

9808

CSO: 4005/159

CLOSE RELATIVES WORKING IN SAME DEPARTMENTS CRITICIZED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Cui Chengwu [1508 6134 0063] and Huang Changlu [7806 2490 4389]: "Early Enforcement of the System of Cadres Avoiding Close Relatives Suggested"]

[Excerpt] Bai Jinxun [4101 6651 8113], Organization Department Director of Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee, recently pointed out: Many cadres with blood or marriage relations are working in the same unit, and many local cadres are holding important posts in their native localities. This practice has given rise to many defects. It is suggested that a system of cadres avoiding close relatives be enforced as soon as possible.

Bai Jinxun continued: Not long ago, we sent our people to conduct investigations in 10 different units. Their findings were as follows: In these 10 units, there are 114 cadres at or above the county or department level, and 42, 38.8 percent of them, are related. In the same units, there are 639 cadres at or above the section or bureau level, and 251, 39.7 percent of them, are related. Among them are husbands and wives, fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, brothers and sisters, fathers-in-law and sons-in-law, mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, parents of husbands and wives, husbands married to sisters of the same family, husbands and their wives' younger brothers, cousins, and so forth, all working together. Most of the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the county party committees, the county chiefs, the chairmen of county people's congress standing committees, and other important posts are occupied by local cadres or by those cadres who have worked in the same places for a very long time. In Zhouzhi County, 3 of the 5 county chiefs and county deputy chiefs, 6 of the 8 chairmen and vice chairmen of the county people's congress standing committee, and 96 of the 99 middle-level cadres of the county-level organs were all born in the same county.

Bai Jinxun said: The practice of relatives working together and cadres remaining in their native locality has not only complicated the internal personnel relations and formed an intricate and complex network of relationships which affects the normal political life of the party and the units and the unity of cadres; it also frequently provides the opportunity for cadres with unhealthy tendencies to organize cliques and to abuse the law for private reasons. The people and other cadres are feeling very strongly about

this. Many cadres of the intermediate people's court of Weinan Prefecture have complained: "Our court has become an 'army of fathers and sons' or a 'husband-and-wife store.' How can it function efficiently! We might just as well contract the court to the families of its president and vice presidents!" The president, two vice presidents, and two presiding judges of the court took advantage of the occasions of court personnel increase in 1984 and 1985 to transfer the wives of two vice presidents, the son of the president, the daughter of a vice president, and the son of a presiding judge into the court, and further complicated the personnel matters.

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CSO:4005/184

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FORUM ESTABLISHED FOR AIRING OF SOLDIERS' VIEWS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Correspondent Huang Mingsong [7806 2494 2646] and Reporter Fan Tieyun [5400 6993 0061]: "Political Life Democratized and Democratic Life Regularized; CPC Committees at all Levels in a Certain Division of the Shenyang Military Region Convene Regularly Scheduled Soldiers Conferences"]

[Text] CPC Committees at all levels in a certain division of the Shenyang Military Region have convened regularly scheduled soldiers representative conferences at which they have specially invited comrades concerned with the building of military units to speak out boldly out of a sense of justice to express their views by way of achieving the democratization of political life and a regularization of democratic life.

Following the conclusion of Party rectification, leading cadres at all levels in this division regularly received a number of unsigned letters from soldiers reporting problems of various kinds. In response to this situation, the division CPC Committee decided to hold soldiers representative conferences from the company and battalion level to the division level to permit the broad masses of cadres and soldiers to express different views face to face. For more than half a year, all levels throughout the division have convened two or three soldier representative conferences at which they have listened to more than 200 views and suggestions of various kinds, which have played a positive role in correcting Party spirit and improving work.

"Determination of the state of democratic work style requires a look at whether Jin Kailai [7246 7030 0171] style comrades have taken a stand." The division CPC Committee required that delegates to the conference be selected from among soldiers who vied with each other to put forward ideas, who examined problems incisively, who were frank and outspoken, and who were respected by others. Once a soldier had been selected as a delegate, he was issued a "soldier delegate card." If a delegate performed well, he could be reappointed; otherwise, he might be replaced at any time.

No matter how pointed a soldier delegate's views, division leaders adhered to a policy of not recording names, not finding fault with them, not labeling them adversely, not bludgeoning them or buzhuang daizi [0008 5944 5915 1311]. Everyone was permitted to speak whatever was in his mind. At the first

soldier congress convened by the division CPC Committee in early 1986, more than 100 soldier delegates from each of the regiments in the division and from units directly subordinate to the division put forward more than 40 ideas on 8 different topics in face to face talks with the division CPC Committee. Some of them named names and requested replies on the spot from the division CPC Committee. The division CPC Committee and various organizational units gave on the spot replies and solved nearly 20 problems. In some cases that could not be resolved at once, plans and actions to solve problems were worked out. Problems that could be solved at the immediate level were answered within half a month. Thanks to the perfection of democratic supervision, the exercise of authority by CPC Committees at all levels and by leading cadres was much more prudent than formerly, and more attention was paid to principles in speaking and acting. The tendency to plead extenuating circumstances lessened and there was marked decline in entertainment beyond permitted standards during the first half of 1986; there was a great reduction in work mistakes; and the soldiers representative conference also greatly narrowed the distance between upper and lower levels, cemented relations between officers and soldiers and stimulated soldiers' sense of responsibility as masters in their own house for the building of military units. In late August, a certain regiment had to transport at once a 3,000 ton shipment of coal to be used for winter heating from the railroad station to the camp. The regiment was concerned about the lack of arrangements for doing the work. The soldiers said that they had made the recommendations for improvements in winter heating, so they should take responsibility if the CPC Committee and staffs were having difficulties. Everyone organized voluntarily and used vacation days and spare time to move the 3,000 tons of coal into the camp at once.

9432

CSO:4004/177

MILITARY FACTORY COMMODITY PRODUCTION REPORTED

Beijing JINGJIXUE DONGTAI [TRENDS IN ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 5, 5 May 86 p 20

[Excerpt] 2. The state-owned Hongdu Machine Plant is a military factory that began, in 1982, to pursue a policy of "producing civilian goods and competing for exports while ensuring completion of military tasks," actively carrying out internal equipping and improvements, moving forward with the modernization of business management, and hastening the pace of the factory's progress. The factory began all-around development in 1983 to make three giant strides in 3 years as follows: 1) Yearly increases in output value and profits. In 1985, the output value and profits realized were 23.62 and 15.8 percent greater respectively than in 1984. This included an average annual incremental increase of 39.7 percent in the output value of civilian goods, which rose from 30.1 million yuan in 1982 to 82.05 million yuan in 1985. 2) Remarkable achievements were scored in scientific research work. Scientific research production lines for aircraft, missiles and motor vehicles saw the emergence each year of improved models of new products, and some of these products entered the international market to earn a total of \$102.42 million in 3 years. 3) Product quality rose steadily each year. The main thing the factory learned was to pursue "earliness" in the guiding thought and in the planning of work. Adherence to early planning and early preparation for work, early readjustment of product mix and early action scored definite results for a rapid increase in varieties of principal civilian goods, expansion of output and taking over markets. Adherence to a combination of scientific research and production brought into full play the initiative of technical personnel leading to an improved model of the Changjiang 750 motorcycle, and the successful trial manufacture of 18 models of vehicles including a police patrol vehicle, a bailiff vehicle, a patrol wagon, a traffic supervision vehicle, a revenue vehicle, a metering vehicle and a rear three wheel combination passenger and freight vehicle. In the realm of business administration, major efforts were devoted to "enlivening," the main emphasis going to three areas as follows: First was a level by level delegation of authority and the promotion of economic responsibility systems, contracting being foremost. Second was development of multiple levels and multiple channels for civilian goods. Third, attention to horizontal coordination, changing the enterprise from a hermit-like one to a developing one. In addition, "excellence" was the watchword with regard to product quality and "striving" the watchword for exports and the earning of foreign exchange.

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CSO: 4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN SECTOR DISCUSSED

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by De [1795]: "More Than 700 Items of Military Industry Technology Transferred to Civilian Use in Shaanxi. Military Industry Technology Sparks Progress in Local Enterprises"]

[Text] The active organization of the transfer of military industry technology for use in the civilian sector by the national defense scientific and technical industrial system in Shaanxi Province has sparked technical progress in civilian enterprises and in township and town enterprises. As of August 1986, 759 items had been transferred from the military to the civilian sector for direct earnings of 255 million yuan.

In order for advanced technology and scientific research achievements from military industries to be converted into real productivity as quickly as possible, military industries several times organized military industrial plants and those in the market for technology to carry out technical exchange and technical consulting service activities at different levels and through many channels. Today more than 120 technical development and consulting companies have been established, and more than 700 scientific and technical achievements and various techniques have been transferred to civilian enterprises. During 1985, technical exchange conferences held at Hangzhou, Beijing and Xi'an saw the exchange of more than 3,000 items totaling more than 600 million yuan in value. Microshockwave technology developed by the 204 Research Institute was transferred to the Xi'an Central Hospital for use in the treatment of bladder stones. The successes scored reverberated in medical circles throughout China and abroad. Military industry computer technology including structural analysis software and a 16-bit single board computer that were researched and developed by the Ministry of Aeronautics' 631 Institute have been extended to applications in more than 30 units in the country, and some software has entered international markets.

Science and technology has been marshaled to go to the countryside, providing support to selected county, city, township and town enterprises. Under centralized planning by the Shaanxi Provincial Government, military industry enterprises have provided support in specific places to industrial development in 34 counties in four prefectures and cities including Yulin, Hanzhong, Baoji and Weinan. They have placed emphasis on helping formulate development plans,

on opening industrial production plant sites, on providing technical consulting services and on helping with key technical problems and the training of technically skilled personnel. During the 2 year period 1984 and 1985, they dispatched a total of 69 technical service teams to turn over 13 technologies of various kinds.

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CSO:4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUCCESSION OF LEADERS AT JIAODONG TRACKING STATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Yu Qingtian [0060 1987 3944]: "Jiaodong Tracking Station Maintains Unflagging Attention to Party Spirit For Full Completion Year After Year of Satellite Tracking Duties"]

[Text] The CPC Committee and the Discipline Committee of the Jiaodong Satellite Tracking Station under a certain department in the National Defense Science and Technology Commission have maintained unflagging attention to the building of Party spirit, thereby spurring completion of all tracking experiments. For a period of 5 years there have been no criminal cases of law violations and no serious infractions of Party discipline among the 280 Party members at the station. For 7 consecutive years there have been no accidents arising out of administrative negligence, and for 2 years there have been no motor vehicle accidents. More than 10 satellite, carrier rocket and other large-scale scientific research experiments have been fully completed.

During the past 5 years, leading groups at the Jiaodong tracking station have rotated three times and three secretaries of the Discipline Committee have changed. All the secretaries of the Discipline Committee have handled matters impartially and have set a personal example. The first secretary, Sun Bingkun [1327 0014 0981], was known as "the man in charge" for his bold attention to and control of unhealthy tendencies. The second secretary, Lu Zehui [0712 0463 1920], who particularly stressed care of assets, equipment and facilities, earned the popular sobriquet of "clean secretary" for managing many matters, for exacting requirements and for being incorruptible. For the past 5 years, 14 leading cadres at the station have been able to achieve "three firsts," namely: yielding to others first in the distribution of welfare and the supply of materials such as non-staple foodstuffs; commending others first when announcing commendations and issuing awards; coming forward first in times of difficulty and danger.

Thanks to the impetus given by CPC Committee members, the rank and file of Party members at the station have played a role as vanguard models everywhere.

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CSO:4005/177

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU GROUP ARMY IMPROVES IDEOLOGICAL STANDARD

OW140535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 10 Nov 86

[By reporters Zheng Guolian and Jiang Yongwu]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--In the course of building spiritual civilization, will the opening to the outside world slacken the people's vigilance and confuse them? The fruitful achievements scored by a group army under the Guangzhou Military Region in conducting an open ideological and political education have dispelled such worries by some people.

The group army is stationed in an area bordering Hong Kong. To adopt itself to the opening to the outside world, the group army party committee has discarded the previous closed method of supervision and education by assimilating the good and rejecting the bad of various ideas coming from abroad, thereby enabling the cadres and fighters to broaden their vision, enliven their thinking, and cultivate a pioneering spirit, while retaining their noble character. With a new healthy workstyle, the group army has been commended by the Guangzhou Military Region and the PLA headquarters for its work in many fields.

After the policies of opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy were carried out in the area where the group army was stationed--the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, and other areas--the group army initially set up regulations prohibiting its cadres and fighters from visiting places tinted with a Western lifestyle and viewing Hong Kong television programs, newspapers, and periodicals so as to "reject the corrosive influence." However, out of curiosity, several soldiers secretly watched local Hong Kong television programs, bought grapevine newspapers and magazines, and attended unorthodox musical or dancing performances. As a result, violations of discipline were reported, and the thinking of soldiers was confused to varying degrees because they lacked the ability to distinguish between good and bad.

In view of the situation, the group army party committee promptly called meetings of its standing committee members and leading cadres at and above the regiment level to discuss ways to train soldiers under the new situation. In order to stimulate soldiers' thinking while maintaining our army's true

political color--and consequently, utilize the special economic zone's favorable conditions to speed up military construction under the influence of the "southern wind"--the group army party committee transformed its closed method of supervision and ideological education into an open system. In PLA units stationed in the Shenzhen SEZ, people coming back from Hong Kong to visit relatives, take up residence, or set up businesses or factories were invited to give lectures on Hong Kong's social customs. These units also invited local technicians to talk about their trips to Hong Kong, and trips were organized for the cadres and fighters to visit local Sino-foreign joint ventures. After each visit, the cadres and fighters attended discussions to confirm the benefits of foreign ideas and heighten their vigilance against and reject decadent bourgeois ideas.

The group army's open ideological education and correct guidance methods have not only effectively rejected the corrosive influence of a bourgeois lifestyle and its various accompanying lifestyle, they have also enabled the cadres and fighters to absorb healthy new ideas, thereby facilitating their ideological transformation.

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CSO: 4005/209

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE HELD ON PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANS' POLITICAL WORK

HK190540 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] The recent provincial conference on political work in public security organs advanced the following: For some time, both now and in the future, the main tasks of political work in public security organs are to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, to further straighten out party and police style, to resolutely correct sectoral malpractices, and to promote the building of two civilizations.

The conference demanded: Under the unified leadership of the party, public security organs at all levels must organize cadres and policemen to further study the resolution of the sixth plenary session of the CPC Central Committee and to clearly understand the status and role of the public security organs in the course of building spiritual civilization. The public security cadres and policemen must stand in the vanguard of building spiritual civilization. They must not only do well in building their own spiritual civilization but also create an environment of good social order for building the two civilizations.

Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial party committee; (Tang Zhengren), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial political and legal commission; and Han Fucui, vice governor, attended the conference and spoke. Yin Hesheng hoped that public security cadres and policemen would clearly understand the situation, intensify their study, constantly enhance their ideological awareness and professional quality, and shoulder the important duties of protecting the people, punishing the criminals, and serving the four modernizations.

(Tang Zhengren) said: Only by doing well in building its own spiritual civilization can a public security organ establish a lofty image of the people's police. He demanded: Public security organs at all levels must strengthen the building of the legal system, strengthen the concept of the legal system, regularly examine the situation in observing and enforcing the law by the cadres and policemen, and promptly correct mistakes when discovered.

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CSO: 4005/209

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG ON PRC AIR FORCE SIMULATED TRAINING

HK250715 Hong KONG LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 46, 17 Nov 86
pp 18-20

[Article by Sun Maoqing (1327 5399 1987) and Zhu Hao (2612 3185): "China's Air Force Accelerates Modernization of Training Methods--Air Force Commander Wang Hai on Laser and Electronic Simulated Training"]

[Text] On 28 October, groups of planes were flying at great speed over an area of northern China, lights flashing around them. Supersonic fighter planes were whizzing past chasing each other, spiralling upward one moment and cutting across the next, presently splendid air battle scenes in the blue sky. Suddenly, a plane was hit, trailing two long plumes of colorful smoke under its wings...

Shortly after, strike planes came flying in succession at low altitudes, like lightning. Bombs were dropped and rockets were launched, hitting their targets. Powerful bombers then flew over the battle area bombarding the ground troops in turn.

Earthshaking sounds reverberated in the air and thick flames rose into the sky. The antiaircraft artillery and ground-to-air missiles at once formed a tight fire network. Many attack planes and bombers were hit one after another and withdrew from the battle area leaving long trails of colorful smoke...

These were some of the scenes in the laser and electronic simulated tactical exercise conducted by the Chinese Air Force. Participating in this exercise were 10 types of plane including fighter planes, strike planes, bombers, and armed helicopters, as well as 7 arms including antiaircraft artillery, ground-to-air missiles, and airborne troops. Weapons used in this exercise were equipped with laser, electronic, and infrared ray simulators, using which laser, electronic, and infrared ray simulators, using which laser and electronic beams were fired instead of bullets. When a target was hit by a "laser or electronic" signal, the receiver on the plane made an immediate response and released colorful smoke. Meanwhile, the microcomputer in the receiver recorded and printed out the time the target was hit and the number of bullets that hit it. Although the exercise area was full of flames, smoke, and earthshaking bomb explosions, and the two sides were locked in a fierce battle in which they carried out reconnaissance and counterreconnaissance,

launched surprise attacks and surprise counterattacks, used airborne and counterairborne tactics, and contended for air supremacy, neither side fired any bullets, had any of its planes destroyed, nor suffered any casualty.

Yang Shangkun, permanent vice chairman of the Central Military Commission of the CPC; and Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the commission, watched this exercise and praised the air force for achieving new breakthroughs and developments in laser and electronic simulated tactical exercises. This exercise indicates that the modern simulated training of the Chinese Armed Forces has developed from the land to the sky.

These two reporters interviewed Air Force Commander Wang Hai after the exercise. He told us that the exercise fully demonstrated the new achievements by the Air Force in manufacturing simulators using modern science and technology. It was an experiment on the breakthrough from technical to tactical simulation, and from simulation of single-type arms and planes to compound simulations of main attack arms and weapons. The exercise was aimed at testing the role and results of the simulators recently manufactured by the Air Force, and at exploring new methods of tactical training to narrow the gap between training and actual combat, and to raise air force tactical training to a new height.

Commander Wang Hai told us that the laser and electronic simulators used in this exercise represented six air warfare systems including ground attack, ground-to-air, airborne operations, results display, and tactical command. They totaled 36 types and some 200 pieces, all manufactured by Air Force academies and scientific research units. Some of them were being displayed for the first time in China. An authority in the General Staff Department remarked that the air warfare laser and electronic simulator system displayed in the exercise was of advanced world standards.

"Commander Wang, in terms of tactical training, what breakthroughs has the Air Force made during this exercise?"

Commander Wang replied immediately: Previously, there were height, speed, and attack limits to air combat training. In most cases, it was impossible to judge which of the two warring sides hit its target first. But, by means of laser and electronic simulators, the two sides can take aim and shoot with ease as they do in actual combat. Let me give another example: Electronically simulated bombardment training has helped resolve the problem of air force bombing and firing training being restricted to fixed targets, and has thus turned tactical training into a confrontation similar to actual combat. This is good for improving the tactical mentality of commanders and pilots. The success of this exercise has provided the Air Force with the conditions and new methods to carry out a higher level of compound tactical training in which various types of arms and planes can take part.

He said: Air units and pilot academies in the air force have studied and manufactured 20 types of advanced simulators, some 1,100 pieces in all. The training of fighter, strike, and bomber crews in the 10 major subjects including take off, landing, using instruments, shooting, bombing, doing stunts, and spiralling can be conducted on simulators.

Close to the spectators stand at the airport used for this exercise was an air force training simulator exhibition hall, where Commander Wang and ourselves viewed the simulators on display. A guide beside a spherical flying simulator explained that the simulator was made in China and that air forces in some developed countries were manufacturing and developing such simulators. On such a simulator, a pilot can perform complicated flying maneuvers such as spiralling, stunting, attacking, and so on, feeling as if he were flying in the air as a result of the similarity of the visual sense, sound, movement, and load, to reality. Commander Wang was particularly interested in the China-made "computerized imagery flying simulator." Only a few countries like Britain and the United States can make such a simulator. This simulator is a symbol suggesting that China's computerized imagery technology has entered the application stage.

Commander Wang continued: Our success in manufacturing laser and electronic simulators has narrowed the gap between developed countries and ourselves in terms of modern training means. But on the whole, our simulated training is still far away from that of developed countries. The armed forces of many countries in the world are paying close attention to developing simulators, and are changing from the traditional method of conducting military exercises with live ammunition. The United States, Britain, and France have included simulated training in their air force training programs.

We asked Commander Wang: "What are the economic and training results of simulated training?"

Commander Wang said: Ours is a developing country. It is impossible, and does not pay, for the Air Force to carry out military exercises with real equipment and live ammunition while air force weapons and equipment are becoming increasingly complex and their prices are rising. Therefore, the only way to modernize air force training is to energetically develop simulators and carry out scientific training. A pilot cadet requires tens of thousands of yuan in the course of pilot training, and it is very costly to manufacture a plane. How can we use persons and real planes as targets in our training? It would be too costly to do that. There is much wear and tear in training flights alone. The cost is ten or a hundred times lower when training is conducted with simulators. In 1985 alone, pilots of various air units in the Air Force spent some 153,000 hours on simulated training, and the time pilot cadets used for simulated training accounted for about 20 percent of the time they spent on actual flights. Practice has proved that simulated training has many advantages, which can be summed up as follows: 1) It can save a large amount of expenditure and reduces wear and tear on weapons and equipment; 2) It can overcome the influence of weather and terrain on training, increase training opportunities, shorten the period of training, and improve training quality; and 3) Some actions on training courses which cannot be carried out with live ammunition can be performed in simulated training. This helps improve the fidelity of training, narrow the gap between training and actual combat, and achieve better training results. Therefore, this scientific and economic training method has become an important means of modern military training during peacetime years.

As for the future, Commander Wang said confidently: Our general idea for the next step is this: We will strengthen scientific research, coordinate our work better, strive for better results, and popularize and improve scientific work. While enhancing the modernization level of our technological simulators, we will take the manufacture of laser and electronic warfare simulators as the main direction of endeavor, further improve their fidelity, reliability, and generality, make them more economic and easier in their use and protection, and strive for further lateral expansion and vertical improvement to speed up the modernization of air force training methods. We will strive resolutely in this direction!

Commander Wang told us at the end of the interview that over a dozen large-scale local wars had broken out over the past decades since the end of World War I. One common characteristic of these wars is as follows: In most cases, a war started in the sky. The success and failure of the air battle affected to a large extent the process and outcome of the war. In the new situation while our armed forces are making a strategic shift, we will continue to resolutely carry out reforms, create new things, and strive to build the Air Force into a "crack force" with streamlined administration, flexible command, excellent equipment, good training, rapid response, high efficiency, and high combat effectiveness, so that we can undertake the sacred mission of safeguarding the motherland's territorial air space.

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CSO: 4005/221

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE RESEARCHES PROLONGING AIRCRAFT LIFE

OW280514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0310 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Article by reporter Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chinese Air Force has completed its research on prolonging the service life of eight types of its aircraft in active service and two types of aircraft engines. The technologies are being adopted by various units. This was revealed to this reporter recently by a responsible person from the Maintenance Specialty Committee of the Chinese Aeronautics Society.

Research in aircraft service life constitutes a major component part of aircraft reliability research. It has a direct bearing on the strengthen and flight safety of air units. The scientific research personnel of an Air Force research institute, after years of unrelenting efforts made jointly with air units and factories in close cooperation with research, production, and user units, have finally made a breakthrough in the work of prolonging the service life of various types of aircraft. According to the engineering and mechanical departments concerned and the user units, the service life of each of the eight types of active service aircraft has been lengthened to some varying extent. In some cases, the life span has doubled. By applying several different research results, one major type of engine, which accounts for the largest number of any single type in use by the Chinese Air Force, has now had its service life extended by 50 to 100 percent. The research work done in this area has won prizes on several occasions as a major scientific and technological achievement.

The Chinese Air Force's aircraft life prolongation work has not only resulted in enhanced combat capability for air units but has also earned significant economic results for the state. According to incomplete estimates, the life-span extension of the eight types of aircraft has saved more than 200 million yuan in overhaul expenses. The lengthened life of engine types mentioned has cut overhaul expenses by over 80 million yuan.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE TO OBTAIN ADVANCED FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

OW101158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Shanghai, 10 December (XINHUA)--China is to absorb foreign countries' advanced aeronautic technology together with their experience in the field, to accelerate the modernization of its air force, a senior officer of China's Air Force told XINHUA today.

"We consider it a very important task to acquire information about advanced international aeronautic technology through more channels of various kinds and to follow the development of the technology in the rest of the world," said Lin Hu, deputy commander of China's Air Force, during the current international aviation exhibition, which is attended by more than 300 aircraft manufacturers and firms.

The weaponry of China's Air Force falls short of the world's advanced level, especially in electronic and fire control systems, said Lin Hu after viewing Mirages, Tornados, Skyhawks, Hornets and other models of fighter planes on display.

He said, "we must rely on domestic aeronautic technology and industry in modernizing our air force, instead of purchasing recklessly. But, we will import some necessary advanced equipment to boost the development of our aeronautic technology and to improve our weaponry."

The fighter planes and the attack planes which China's Air Force now has mainly include F-7 single-seat light fighters, F-6 supersonic light fighters, A05 light attack planes and B-6 medium-range subsonic bombers.

To enhance its fighting capacity, China is renovating the electronic and fire control systems of its latest model F-8 fighter plane with aid from the United States, and is improving the electronic system of its A-5M attack plane with aid from Italy.

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CSO: 4000/057

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG ON REFORM OF PRC MILITARY INDUSTRY

HK280755 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 47, 24 Nov 86
pp 3-4

[Article by Zhang Chunting (1728 2504 0080): "Important Reform of the Structure of China's Defense Industry"]

[Excerpts] A responsible cadre of China's Ministry of Aeronautics Industry told this reporter that although China is a big country with a population of 1 billion people, it did not pay attention to the development of the civilian aeronautics industry for a long time in the past, and this was undoubtedly a major error in policymaking. The main reason for this error certainly lay in the policy-making process of the upper authorities, but the long period of inflexible structure in military industry was another concrete reason for the error.

In fact, such a problem not only existed in the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, but also in the ministries of astronautics industry, and ordnance industry. In the past, as departments of military industry, they merely produced military products. Even though they possessed high technologies, a strong technical force, and sophisticated industrial equipment, and even when they did not have sufficient production tasks for military purposes, they were not required to make contributions to the development of the national economy, which was regarded as beyond their scope. People in the military industrial departments could do nothing to help the state's economic construction. They described their situation as "the old ox that fell into the well and could not display its might."

In recent years, the party and the government have laid down a policy of "combining military and civilian production and satisfying, both war and peacetime needs" for the military industrial departments. The military industrial departments themselves have also made a great many reforms according to this policy and have achieved remarkable results in developing civilian production. However, their pace of development has not been great enough yet, and the old structure of the military industry has not yet been fundamentally changed. For this reason, the civilian production of the military industrial departments has not been included in state plans, and this has caused serious shortages in funds and raw materials for their civilian production. Because the old system has not been radically changed, the civilian products of the military industrial departments, which possess advanced

technology for producing such civilian goods, are often subject to many restrictions on the markets, because the civilian industrial departments do not want to compete with the goods produced by the military industrial departments. Sometimes, in order to sell certain products, the military industrial enterprises have to pay a 10 percent additional fee. Therefore, some people in the military industrial department have aired their grievances by saying that "in China's planned commodity economy today, civilian goods produced by military industrial enterprises are like children without a mother."

On the other hand, due to the risks of developing new products, many military industrial enterprises dare not contract loans from the state for fear they may not be able to pay off the debts. In some cases, they were not able to find financial support due to the inflexible structure. So most military industrial enterprises are not enthusiastic enough about developing civilian production. However, the number of military production assignments in recent years have decreased greatly, and many military industrial enterprises are now operating under capacity. Therefore, the military industrial departments and their enterprises all ardently look forward to the reform of the old structure of the military industry.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping has clearly pointed out before that our country should not continue to run an exclusive military industrial sector which is separate from other economic sectors, and that such a system must be replaced with a new one so as to terminate the era of seclusion. In the first half of this year, Deng Xiaoping once again instructed that this work must be fulfilled in the third quarter of this year.

Through repeated studies, the CPC central leadership, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, after consulting the departments concerned, have decided to change the structure of the military industry from the previous one, which merely served defense construction, to a new pattern that serves the development of the national economy as a whole. All programs, projects, and plans of the military industry will be included in the state's economic plans. The State Council departments in charge of overall economic management and all localities and trades will treat the military industrial enterprises in the same way as they treat other civilian industrial enterprises when arranging production tasks, making investments, supplying materials, fixing prices, offering credit, and handling import and export affairs so as to bring their technological advantages and their production potential into full play. Their programs, plans, and projects for civilian production and their import and export of civilian goods will all be examined, approved, and coordinated by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, and other departments concerned; while their research and production programs, plans, and projects will be subject to the management of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission, which organizes the signing of contracts between the army and enterprises, supervises the implementation of production plans, and inspects and coordinates the settlement of major technical issues.

This decision of the State Council and the Central Military Commission has won sincere support from all military industrial departments.

The Ministry of Astronautics Industry has decided to make great efforts to develop astronautic technologies for civilian purposes and place more and better astronautic products on international markets. The focus of its development plan is the production of satellites and carrier rockets, which are urgently needed in the development of the national economy. The ministry has decided to develop and launch meteorological satellites, land survey satellites, telecommunications satellites, and resources prospecting satellites with other departments concerned so that the satellite technology can be applied to a wider scope and can achieve greater socioeconomic results. At the same time, it will grasp the favorable opportunity in the international market to sell its launching services for foreign satellites and sell more astronautic products abroad.

The Ministry of Aeronautics Industry has decided to focus its efforts on the development of aeronautic profits. While developing more sophisticated military planes, it will also make great efforts to speed up the research, development, and production of civilian planes. It will make medium-sized and small passenger planes for domestic air service lines and will cooperate with some developed countries in producing large passenger planes. It will miss no opportunity to increase the export of planes so as to increase foreign exchange income and will develop its processing services for foreign manufacturers in the form of compensation trade. At the same time, it also plans to increase the export of other civilian goods, especially some mechanical and electrical products.

The Ministry of Nuclear Industry will mainly help the state build nuclear power stations and provide technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. At the same time, it will also make new contributions to the development of nuclear chemical technology, isotope technology, and laser technology.

Through the structural reform of the military industry, the production prospects of military industrial enterprises have become broader. However, the problems and difficulties left over from the past cannot be completely solved overnight. When the millions of people in the labor force and the huge technological force of the military industrial department broaden their scope of activity and participate in national economic construction, there will have to be guidance and plans from the state, or their road will be extremely congested. It will still take time to bring their operations into line with national economic construction, and more efforts will have to be made to overcome difficulties.

Recently, the ministries of astronautics, aeronautics, ordnance, and nuclear industry have submitted reports on the state of their industrial production and on their difficulties and problems to the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Structural Reform Commission, and the Ministry of Finance. They requested the state departments in charge of overall economic management to assign some specific civilian products to them so that they can organize production around them. They also required that the management mode based on departmental interests be changed so that enterprises can have equal and fair conditions for competition. In addition, they asked the state authorities

concerned to formulate pertinent policies for moving and running military industrial enterprises in remote areas and for production of civilian goods.

The state departments in charge of overall economic management understand the difficulties of the military industrial departments very well and are taking measures to help them pave the way so that they can bring their technological advantages into full play, can tap their production potential, and can make greater contributions to the country's modernization. At a recent meeting of the State Economic Commission about the arrangement of key projects in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Minister Lu Dong particularly stressed that production assignments worth hundreds of million of yuan must be left for the military industrial departments.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CIRCULAR URGES SUPPORTING ARMY, GOVERNMENT

OW120949 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department issued a circular today calling on all departments of civil affairs in provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, and on political departments of all major military units, to launch activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of army-men and martyrs, and to support the government and cherish the people during the New Year and Spring Festival in 1987. Following is the full text of the circular:

The New Year and Spring Festival for 1987 are around the corner. All localities and military units should launch activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen and martyrs and support the government and cherish the people during this period.

1. They [all localities and all military units] should conscientiously study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, so that they can better understand the work of the "two-support" activities. All units should help the vast number of soldiers and civilians further understand the essence of the "resolution" through explanation and popularization by leading cadres, discussion among the masses, and by holding theoretical discussion meetings and using all possible means to carry out propaganda activities; therefore, they can see clearly the great importance of launching the "two-support" activities to the establishment of a new set of socialist relationships of equality, unity, fraternity, and cooperation between servicemen and civilians, and to the promotion of building socialist spiritual civilization. As for leading cadres, they should consciously gear the "two-support" activities to building a socialist spiritual civilization by improving their own understanding of the resolution, and by unifying their thoughts, to do well in "two-support" work during the holiday season.

2. Under the leadership of the local party committees and governments, and with the cooperation of pertinent departments, they should conduct an inspection and summation of progress in military-civilian joint projects in their own localities and units, in order to affirm the achievements accomplished, to commend the advanced units, and to adopt remedial measures for existing problems. To launch activities supporting the army, help civilians with

intellectual resources, and promote utilization of "dual-purpose" personnel are new developments in "two-support" work under the new circumstances, and are the major contents of military-civilian joint projects. All localities and military units should strive to make activities more profound and practical, by paying close attention to reviewing and exchanging experiences and by revising plans and arrangements in accordance with reality, thus making new contributions to the building of the two civilizations.

3. They should seriously investigate and solve problems affecting relations between the army and government, and between the army and civilians. During the holiday season, the army and local authorities should further enhance their relations and unity through such activities as holding seminars and exchanging greetings. Both military and local authorities should properly handle problems existing in military-government and military-civilian relations, with the hope of achieving unity and on the basis of self-discipline, of mutual understanding and compromise, of taking both military and civilians into account, and of taking the overall situation into consideration. The army should attach great importance to checking the execution of policies and disciplines among cadres and fighters, while the local authorities should pay close attention to examining the implementation of the policy of giving special care to disabled servicemen and families of martyrs, and making proper arrangements for demobilized soldiers. They should commend advanced units and individuals for their work, and should realistically solve existing problems. Cases greatly damaging unity between military and government, and military and civilians, should be strictly handled.

4. Both the military and local sectors, in accordance with demands and possibilities, should do more practical work facilitating military and local development, benefit the production and life of the masses, and promote unity between the military and government, and military and civilians. The local authorities should vigorously solve such problems as those of school enrollment and employment of dependent children of military cadres, and of special care given to families of martyrs, stressing solution of actual difficulties in families of cadres and fighters in active service, and first-line coastal and border units. They should also improve the work of resettling military retirees, army men transferred into civilian work, and demobilized soldiers by reviewing the situation; they should continue to promote such experiences as setting up "groups to help comrades-in-arms," "family service centers for military personnel," "full-service networks for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs," and "human resource centers for dual-purpose personnel," thus unfolding popular and diversified activities for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs. The army should make proper arrangements to support state and local economic development projects. Troops stationed in rural areas should help families of martyrs, households enjoying the five guarantees, and families with material difficulties solve problems. Public health departments might organize medical teams to prevent and cure diseases for the masses and to deliver medicines to patients. Troops stationed in cities and towns should assist pertinent departments in providing good services and ample passenger-cargo transport during the holiday season. Units charged with preparations against war and with coastal, border, and internal defense, should heighten their vigilance to ensure public security and the people's safety in cooperation with local authorities.

All units should map out specific arrangements for "two-support" activities during the holiday season in light of actual conditions and with applicability, economy, and avoidance of formalism in mind, submit them to party, military, and government leaders for approval, and ensure their implementation, thus greeting the 60th founding anniversary of the army and the opening of the 13th National CPC Conference.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMY PAPER REVIEWS EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

HK130824 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0338 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--There have been marked changes in the educational level structure of the cadres in China's armed forces in recent years. According to statistics, there is now an average of more than one university student to every four cadres. [as received]

According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, in recent years China's armed forces have printed and distributed several tens of millions of booklets for the soldiers to study science and culture. In addition to providing an education expenditure of over 14 million yuan a year for the armed forces, a further 10 million yuan have now been allocated for developing university and college education for the armed forces and for cultural studies by supernumerary cadres. The units actively raise funds themselves to ensure the study needs of cadres and soldiers. The units have raised 30 million yuan for introducing universal junior secondary education alone.

In view of the new situation of fewer personnel and heavier tasks following streamlining and reorganization, the armed forces have organized the units to study science and culture and have encouraged the cadres to actively take part in locally-run higher education examinations for people engaged in self-study, in correspondence education run by institutes inside and outside the armed forces, and in secondary technical examinations for those engaged in self-study run by various work systems. As a result, science and culture education in the units has been integrated with the modernization of the armed forces.

The task of introducing universal junior secondary-level education for cadres in the armed forces has now been completed. Compared with 1981, the percentages of cadres with educational standards at and above senior secondary graduate level or at and above university and college graduate level have respectively risen from 49.9 to 92 and from 10.9 to 27.6.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG DEZHI ADDRESSES DEFENSE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

OW100938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 December (XINHUA)--China's National Defense University has witnessed its first group of students finish their training course, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today.

The 24 students, including 6 civilians, have studied at the Department of Defense Research of the university, the most prestigious institute of higher learning for the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The university only recruits officers with ranking equivalent to that of army corps commander or civilian officials holding comparable positions, the paper said.

At the university, which was officially opened in September, students mainly study global strategy, security issues in the Pacific and Asian regions, and China's future strategy, according to the report.

During their term, the students, headed by Liu Kai, vice-president of the university, went to Pakistan to study the Pakistani Army, the paper said.

The university has also invited foreign military officers and political or government figures to give lectures, according to the paper.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony, General Zhang Zhen, president of the university, said that it is important to enroll civilian officials at the military academy.

Yang Dezhi, chief of the PLA General Staff, said the course had helped senior civilian and military leaders to have a better understanding of global and defence strategies, according to the report.

Li Desheng, political commissar of the university, granted diplomas to the students.

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CSO: 4000/057

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA ENROLLS FIRST GROUP OF NCO CADETS

OW280433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0211 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Article by reporter Xu Jingyao and correspondent Huang Wanrong]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--The first group of noncommissioned officer [NCO] cadets in the army's history, totaling several thousand, has recently enrolled in the PLA academies.

To meet the needs of our troops' NCO system, the PLA recently established Dalian Air Force and Naval NCO Academies and set up NCO classes in more than 40 army academies. The NCO academies and classes have a dozen or so specialized fields of study, including those for naval ship captains at five different levels, platoon leaders, transmitter-receiver officers, mess officers, cashiers, technicians of various categories, and ground service crew. In accordance with the established recruitment and assignment policy, the first group of cadets were recruited by examination from among outstanding soldiers who had served 2 years in the military, had a middle school or higher education, and were willing to serve in the military for an extended period.

A relevant department of the PLA General Staff Department pointed out: NCO's will become a mainstay in the army's grassroots construction. Strengthening NCO training is a major step to reform the system of training grassroots technical and administrative cadres and is a positive measure to enhance our troops' combat capacity. After studying for 2 years at the military academies and receiving practical training for a year in the army, the cadets will graduate with an education equivalent to the secondary specialized school level. This will lay the groundwork for the enforcement of the NCO system.

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CSO: 4005/221

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA IMPROVES AIR MEDICAL EVACUATION SERVICE

OW300443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0006 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Nov (XINHUA)--The air medical evacuation capability of the PLA Air Force has been improved to a level matching international standards. In the past few years the Air Force has successfully evacuated thousands of soldiers wounded in military exercises, and no one has died in flight during evacuation.

Air medical evacuation involves airlifting wartime wounded soldiers to the rear for treatment. To be able to do this, it is necessary to have aircraft equipped with sophisticated medical equipment and skillful medical personnel. Air medical evacuation has practical use during wartime as well as peacetime.

The Air Force began large-scale evacuation work after the big earthquake in Tangshan in 1976. More than 10 kinds of aircraft took part in the operation that evacuated more than 20,000 injured victims. The operation set a world air evacuation record by evacuating more than 2,500 persons a day.

Various medical agencies of the Air Force have trained a contingent of air medical evacuation personnel who are familiar with airlifting techniques. A set of systems covering air medical evacuation commands, airlifting standards, airborne medical and nursing services, and air-ground coordination has been established and is being gradually improved.

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CSO: 4005/221

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA INTENSIFIES LEGAL WORK WITH MORE NEW LAWS

OW300630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0646 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Article by reporter Xu Jingyao]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--The Chinese PLA has intensified its legal system, and set an example in defending the authority of socialist law.

While the country has been intensifying its legal system in recent years, the party and the state have given the armed forces increasingly higher demands for improving their legal system. Through legislation the PLA has now improved a series of military laws, including some military regulations and rules. Some military laws, which are closely related to national defense and military development, have been promulgated. Among them are "Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing the Punishment of Armymen Having Neglected Their Duties," "People's Republic of China Military Service Law," "Disciplinary Regulations of the Chinese Liberation Army," "Routine Service Regulations of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," and others. Under deliberation are regulations governing the military services of officers and enlisted men, the authorized sizes of military organizations, the resettlement of retired officers, compensations and preferential treatment for armymen, the protection of military facilities, and other regulations.

The PLA has also set up or improved its judicial organs at various levels. These organs have been playing an important role in enforcing law, punishing crimes, and maintaining the purity of the armed forces. Military courts and procuratorates have resumed operation since the end of 1978. Presently military courts and procuratorial organs have been established in all services and military regions, and basic-level judicial organs have been set up in areas where there is a relatively large number of garrison troops, as well as naval and air bases, and units affiliated with the National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission. The military courts of military regions, such as the Shenyang Military Region, have also set up military tribunals in the newly established group armies.

Legal advisory and counselling organs, which have actively and effectively defended the legitimate rights and interests of the armed forces and armymen, have been set up in the military as of last year. For example, the Xinxing Attorney's Office of the Guangzhou Military Region and the legal advisory

office directly affiliated with the Navy have been providing legal consultative services in mediating economic and civil disputes in the armed forces, showing that as the military continues building its legal system, nonlitigious mediations will become important administrative means in the armed forces. After its opening 9 months ago, the Xinxing Attorney's Office has helped the armed forces recover losses of several million yuan.

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CSO: 4005/221

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PRC POLICE UNDERWAY

OW272006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, 27 Nov (XINHUA)--A nine-month program for training China's nearly 3,000 mid-rank police officers is now under way to raise their political awareness, according to the Ministry of Public Security.

Under the program, ending July of next year, all directors of police bureaus at the county level and branch municipal bureaus will be trained.

Cai Shanchang, director of the education department under the ministry of public security said, "the move is aimed at strengthening and building up the police in socialist ideology and culture and it is an important step in correcting some unhealthy practices, such as poor attitude and abuse of power for personal gain."

More than one fourth of the 3,000 officers will be trained at the Police Management College and the Chinese People's Police Officers University. The two institutions of higher learning are directly under the management of the Public Security Ministry. Training of all other officers will be conducted in police schools locally, Cai Shanchang said.

"Most of the police officers in bureaus at and above the county level have also been trained in professional skills and legal knowledge in the past two years," Cai said.

China now has four institutions of higher learning directly under the administration of the Public Security Ministry and more than 100 secondary police schools in various localities.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RUAN CHONGWU ON POLICE PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK

OW101352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 December (XINHUA)--China's top police officer promised that the country's police stations at various levels would offer more information about China's public order and the police to both Chinese and foreign reporters.

"The concept of a 'mystery' about police work should be got rid of in publicizing police work," Ruan Chongwu, minister of public security, told a national conference on police public relations work here today.

Police officers should let reporters have more information about important issues, he said.

The minister considered it the major task in this regard for reporters to publicize government policies, the country's constitution and laws concerning public security, to mobilize the public to involve themselves in the struggle against offenders, expose crimes so as to create a better social environment for modernization drive.

"Crimes and social order are an issue involving the whole of society," he said. Therefore, concerted efforts of the whole society should be mobilized and all citizens should take it as their legal obligation to fight crime, he added.

"Criticisms of police work by the press are also welcome," he stated, as this is a kind of "supervision" of their work.

Press conferences should be held more often so that Chinese and foreign reporters will be able to ask more questions, he said.

China set up spokesmen for ministries and commissions under the State Council in 1983. The spokesman for the Public Security Ministry has given several press conferences and news briefings in the past year. Local police organizations also give press briefings.

The ministry also decided to offer to the press monthly releases about the country's fires and traffic accidents, the minister said.

Police publicity work should be conducted in various ways, he said. There should be more TV films, radio programs, plays and stories on the subject, he noted.

China now has 145 newspapers and magazines dealing with police work. More than 3,500 TV films and videos on police work have been shot in 23 provinces since early last year.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANDONG PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING STRESSES LEGAL MEASURES

SK010750 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The provincial meeting on addressing urban public security problems with comprehensive measures was held in Zibo recently. The major experience introduced at the meeting was to make cities, which are the key, lead the vast rural areas, and gradually systematize, standardize, and legalize comprehensive measures to solve public security problems. As has been proven in practice, improving cities persistently according to law, and treating taking comprehensive measures to tackle public security problems as a rule by law are the most fundamental and effective methods. Since 1982 Weihai City has formulated 18 laws and regulations for urban administration, thus enhancing the people's sense of respect for rule by law, and establishing a good citywide practice of knowing, understanding, and abiding by the law. Criminal cases in urban areas of the city have declined notably. Zibo and Jinan cities have worked out and issued provisional methods for security work of plants and enterprises and rules and regulations for the management of their public security. As a result, their public order was stable, their people led secure and happy lives, and smooth progress was achieved in promoting the two civilizations. The experiences of these cities have also shown that the fundamental method for working according to the law is to educate the people. All localities should learn from their experiences, formulate corresponding administrative regulations based on the Constitution and relevant laws and their specific local conditions, and educate the people to become qualified citizens who abide by the law and discipline.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to do a good job in tackling public security problems with comprehensive measures. All political and legal departments should also institute the contract responsibility system in tackling public security problems, improve the competence of the people engaged in legal knowledge popularization, mediation, and public security work--helping and educating the people and conducting patrols--and upgrade the political consciousness and professional competence of public security personnel.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YANG SHANGKUN EULOGIZES ZHU DE AT BIRTHPLACE RALLY

OW050545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1742 GMT 3 Dec 86

[By reporters Want Wenjun and Yang Huiming]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 3 December (XINHUA)--Over 1,000 cadres and people in Sichuan's Yilong County, birthplace of Comrade Zhu De, attended a ceremonious meeting this afternoon to commemorate the centennial of Comrade Zhu De, the great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary and strategist.

Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and permanent vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, Kang Keqing, wife of Comrade Zhu De, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, He Qizong, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and Luo Changqing, member of the CPC Central Committee made a special trip from Beijing to attend the commemorative meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, Yang Shangkun recalled Comrade Zhu De's brilliant life and lauded his immortal, meritorious services to the old and new democratic revolutions and the socialist revolution. He spoke highly of Comrade Zhe De's magnificent contributions to the development of Mao Zedong Thought, especially the part dealing with military affairs.

Yang Shangkun encouraged the people of Sichuan, Comrade Zhu De's home province, to work still harder to promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization under the correct leadership of the of the CPC Central Committee.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee, and Wan Haifeng, political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region, also spoke at the meeting.

Also attending the meeting today were Fu Quanyou, commander of the Chengdu Military Region, and other Sichuan provincial party, government, and military leaders.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITARY RESEARCH PROGRAM--Beijing, 20 November (XINHUA)--For the first time in history, China has worked out a 5-year military science research program, the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today. The program, part of the country's Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-90), involves 134 key research subjects including building up national defense, preparation against war and operational guidelines. "During the 1986-90 period," the paper said, "the study of military science will focus on national defense economy, education, foreign affairs and building up reserve forces. Problems on peace and war, and basic military theory to perfect China's system of military science will also be researched." The research will also speculate on the status of national defense in the year of 2000. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 20 Nov 86 OW] /12232

AIR FORCE USES AERONAUTICAL PSYCHOLOGY--Aeronautical psychology has been widely applied in selecting pilots, flight training, researching and manufacturing of airplanes and other aviation devices, a senior aeronautical psychologist told XINHUA. Zhou Songlin, head of the military psychology research group of China's Air Force, said air units and flight commanders test pilots to see how they handle delicate matters and solve problems during flight training. Aeronautical psychology is also applied to the manufacturing of aeroplanes and other aviation devices. Various types of China-made aeroplanes are considered suitable to the bodily form and physiological characteristics of Chinese pilots. Chen Zurong, a psychological professor in the Aeronautical Medicine Research Institute of the Air Force, said that the application of aeronautical psychology in selecting pilots would be of great help to selecting pilots who respond quickly and think clearly in a tense situation. In the past, much importance was given only to physical, cultural and political qualities of pilots and psychological qualities were neglected, he noted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 4 Dec 86 OW] /12232

SEAPLANE AT SHANGHAI EXHIBITION--Shanghai, 11 December (XINHUA)--A Chinese-developed hydroplane [seaplane] draw the attention of many foreign businessmen at an international aviation exhibition in progress here. Manufactured by an aircraft factory in Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, this type of hydroplane, the SH-5 [as received], is already part of the Chinese Navy's fleet. The plane has four turbo-propeller engines, each with a capacity of 3,150 horsepower, and is able to take off and land on the surface of the water weighing in at up to 45,000 kilograms. The top speed is 550 kilometers per hour and it can fly

at an altitude of 6,000 meters for a sustained distance of 4,600 kilometers. The air-sea craft is designed for coastal patrol, anti-submarine operation, sea transport, salvation operations and providing services to offshore oil platforms. Some foreign aviation experts say only a few countries are able to manufacture hydroplanes this large. The Chinese aircraft industry is now able to manufacture a whole range of products, including civil and military planes, tactical missiles, aviation engines and instruments, and its planes have already been exported to 20 countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 11 Dec 86 OW] /12232

HARBIN AVIATION SCHOOL RENAMED--A certain aviation school of the Air Force unit stationed in Harbin held a meeting today to formally change its name into a flight institute of the Air Force unit on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the school. Since 1 December 1949 when the school was established, it has cultivated more than 3,000 pilots with an education at the university level and has made contributions to developing and strengthening the Air Force. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Dec 86 SK] /6662

NINGXIA MILITARY LIVING STANDARDS--All Army units under the Ningxia Military District have adopted measures to improve their living standards. This year the military district has grown more than 10,000 mu of grain, oil crops, vegetables, and crops for industrial use, and has produced some 95,000 kg of meat. Most of the Army units now have four dishes and a soup for each meal and their food is becoming more and more nutritious. By taking advantage of their location near towns and cities, all detachments directly under the military district and all military subdistricts have also developed processing, repair, and service industries and other labor service cooperation. This has not only served society, but has also increased their income and created conditions for improving their living standards. [Summary] [Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 86 p 1 HK] /6662

SUCCESSFUL BEIJING CONSCRIPTION EFFORTS--Beijing, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--In Beijing Municipality, 98 percent of the young people old enough to join the army signed up for military service this year. The number of those who signed up for military service this year is 17 times more than that needed for army service. Now, more than 3,000 outstanding young people have put on their green uniforms and started military service. According to statistics, among the new recruits from Beijing this year, 1 out of every 3 is a senior middle school graduate, and 1 out of every 10 used to be a worker. A comrade of the municipal conscription office said: Although the number of those recruited from the municipality this year increased by more than 1,000 over last year, recruiting work has gone very smoothly; the quality of new recruits has also improved. It has seldom been seen since the founding of the PRC that so many people have signed up for military service. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 18 Nov 86 OW] /6662

PLA ATHLETIC GAMES DELEGATION--Beijing, 3 December (XINHUA)--The PLA delegation for the Sixth National Games gathered in Beijing on 3 December. Yu Qiuli, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Vice Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission He Zhenliang, and others attended the delegation's inauguration today. [By reporter Zhang Haiping] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1735 GMT 3 Dec 86 OW] /12232

TROOPS REMOVED FROM SUMMER RESORT--According to ZHONGGUO LUYOU BAO [CHINA TOURISM JOURNAL], the State Council and the Central Military Commission have decided to remove the troops stationed in a summer resort in Chengde and to restore the largest classical imperial garden in the country. Currently, the troops occupy 117,000 square meters, accounting for 23 percent of the summer resort's total area. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Nov 86 OW] /7358

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